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Interfraternal
**INTERFRATERNITY
CONFERENCE
(MINUTES)**

1915

Yankee Doodle
vol. 7.

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**DO NOT DESTROY
PLACE IN FILES FOR REFERENCE**

INTERFRATERNITY CONFERENCE.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

H. H. McCORKLE, *Chairman*.....100 Broadway, New York
O. H. CHENEY, *Secretary*.....78 Madison Avenue, New York
J. D. LIVINGSTON, *Treasurer*.....111 Broadway, New York

A. S. BARD,
T. A. CLARK,
F. H. NYMEYER,
J. B. CURTIS,
G. P. BENTON,
F. W. SHEPARDSON.

THE CONSTITUTION.

(Adopted in 1910; amended in 1912, 1914, 1915.)

(I) The Interfraternity Conference shall be composed of three delegates from each men's general college fraternity which has at least five chapters, and signifies its intention of participating in the Conference. Delegates shall be chosen in such manner as their respective fraternities determine. On roll call in Conference each fraternity represented shall have one vote.

(II) The purpose of the Interfraternity Conference shall be the discussion of questions of mutual interest and the presenting to the fraternities represented of such recommendations as the Conference shall deem wise, it being understood that the functions of such Conference shall be purely advisory.

(III) The Interfraternity Conference shall meet annually at New York on the Saturday following Thanksgiving unless the place or date shall be changed by majority vote of the officers. Notice of all meetings shall be issued by the Secretary.

(IV) The officers of the Interfraternity Conference shall be a Chairman, a Secretary and a Treasurer, elected annually by majority vote.

(V) The executive power of the Conference between the annual meetings shall be vested in an Executive Committee consisting of the Chairman, the Secretary, the Treasurer, *ex-officio*, and six other members, to be elected in two classes of three members each, to serve for a term of two years, in such manner that three of them shall be chosen annually.

(VI) In order to meet the necessary expenses of postage and printing, each fraternity participating in the Conference shall make an annual contribution of twenty-five dollars. Expenditures may be made by the Treasurer at any time on the authorization of the Chairman.

(VII) This constitution may be amended at any meeting by a two-thirds vote of the fraternities represented in the Conference.

BY-LAWS.

1. BE IT ENACTED, That in addition to three delegates, each member of the Conference may appoint not more than two alternates to their delegates, who may attend the sessions of the Conference, but who shall not have the privileges of the floor unless they become delegates in place of absent representatives.

2. Order of business:

- (1) Conference called to order;
- (2) Roll-call of members;
- (3) Reading of minutes;
- (4) Reports of officers:
 - (a) Address of Chairman;
 - (b) Report of Secretary;
 - (c) Report of Treasurer.
- (5) Appointment of Nominating Committee;
- (6) Reports of Standing Committees;
- (7) Reports of Special Committees;
- (8) Unfinished business;
- (9) New business;
- (10) Miscellaneous business;
- (11) Election of officers and three members of the Executive Committee;
- (12) Adjournment.

Action may be taken on all matters on which there is no discussion at the time of presentation, except on the reports of committees which shall be received and filed on presentation and action taken thereon under unfinished business. All other matters upon which there is no discussion action thereon shall be deferred until miscellaneous business. In order that the business of the Conference may be facilitated and progressed chairmen of all committees should briefly summarize their conclusions at the close of their reports and be prepared to offer carefully worded resolutions for presentation to the Conference embodying the committee's recommendations, and providing for appropriate action by the Conference.

MINUTES OF THE INTERFRATERNITY CONFERENCE, SESSION OF 1915.

The seventh annual meeting of the Interfraternity Conference was held, pursuant to the constitution, at the University Club, New York City, on Saturday, November 27th, 1915.

Mr. James B. Curtis, Chairman, called the meeting to order and addressed it as follows:

TO THE INTERFRATERNITY CONFERENCE:

You heard, last year, a statement covering the history of the organization of the Conference and its progress to that date, so nothing will be mentioned herein except the work of the current year.

Immediately after the last Conference, the Executive Committee met and outlined its work. It affords me pleasure at this time to accord credit to the Executive Committee for its hearty and efficient co-operation at all times throughout the year. No member of that Committee will begrudge special mention of Mr. O. H. Cheney, Treasurer of the Conference since its organization, and of Mr. Henry H. McCorkle for his constant, courteous attention to the duties of his office and his hearty co-operation at all times.

The Committee gave its first attention to the organization of Councils at different institutions and to perfecting those already in existence, even though some of them are only nominal. Its work along this line has met with much success, although there will always be a great deal to do to keep up effective organizations at the many colleges in which fraternities are represented. It has been found practically impossible to have organizations with a uniform purpose and covering work to the same extent in every place. This arises from local conditions which cannot be ignored. These conditions must be considered and effective work along lines of co-operation can be done everywhere only by the use of diplomacy on the part of your Executive Committee. The result is, as will be shown by the Secretary's report in detail, that conditions have improved throughout the country.

At a very early date, the committees continued by the last Conference were requested to begin their investigations. Others were created and work assigned as shown in the Bulletins which you have received. It is a pleasure to note the ready responses made by those requested to work in a common cause. Their various reports, submitted to you today, will speak for themselves.

After completing the details of the work to be submitted to this Conference, your Executive Committee found itself busy with embarrassing situations in many institutions and states. It was found impossible to stop or control litigation over the Mississippi legislation because, as previously reported to the Conference, it was conducted in the name of an individual. That case has been finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States and resulted in ousting fraternities from the University of Mississippi. It has been found that this is not altogether an unmixed evil and by many is considered a blessing in disguise. This arises from the fact that it has awakened fraternity men throughout the country to a realization that sentiment must be created in favor of fraternities and legislation opposed at the time it is offered rather than contested after it has been enacted into laws.

Bills proposing to abolish fraternities were actually introduced in the Legislatures of Texas, California and Alabama. Strange to say, in each state, when fraternity men were first advised that it was known by your Chairman that bills would be proposed, members of fraternities in the various states pooh-poohed the idea and expressed confidence that there was no feeling in their midst against fraternities. However, when the bills actually appeared, they were quickly awakened. It required an infinite amount of work, in the way of telegrams and correspondence, promptly to advise gentlemen of sufficient prominence in each state of the danger. It affords me pleasure to say that when these were reached, the response was prompt and efficient. This goes to show that the work of your Conference has aroused a sentiment throughout the country demonstrating that it is appreciated.

You will all recall that there were many doubts as to the ability of the Conference to accomplish much when it was first

organized. There have been opinions since expressed to the effect that, now that it has aroused the sentiment of the country, it might safely discontinue meetings. With these opinions your Chairman does not agree. He believes that the good work has only commenced and that the fraternities can well afford the expense and inconvenience to which some of their members are put to continue the work of propagating proper sentiment and knowledge throughout the country as to what fraternities are. Many of our members have failed to see direct results of what has been done. Did they have access to all the correspondence and know of the ready response made by fraternity men, there would be no doubt left in their minds. In fact, there exists today a sentiment decidedly more favorable to fraternities throughout the United States on account of the work of your Conference. Letters received express appreciation of it. These come not only from fraternity men, but from educators, many of whom are not members of any fraternity. Undergraduates throughout the country, as shown by correspondence, have a respect for your organization which is marvelous considering the short time it has been in existence. For example, chapters of many fraternities write asking what is the position of the Interfraternity Conference upon various subjects in which fraternity men in many institutions are interested and upon which they sometimes disagree. These things show that your work has been along proper lines and that the chief matter for consideration now is to elaborate what has already been planned and carefully to exclude anything from future consideration which may be frivolous or not necessary. In other words, the work of the Conference should be confined to a few vital matters which now do and always must interest fraternity men, educators and the public.

The most important things which have actually been accomplished during the year were the defeatings of the bills proposed to abolish fraternities in state-supported institutions in California, Texas and Alabama. In Texas, as heretofore intimated, it was at first asserted that the bill would be given scant consideration and could not possibly get out of the Committee. However, it took an immense amount of work to keep it from passing upon the floor of the House after it was favorably re-

ported by the Committee. To the fraternity men of Texas is due the credit for defeating the bill after they had been properly aroused by the officers of your Conference. The bill only escaped passing in the Lower House by a narrow margin of six votes. In California, the response to our appeal was prompt and fraternity men there never ceased their activities until they succeeded in defeating the bill in the Committee. In Alabama, the bill was proposed at a special mid-summer session of the Legislature and it was only by chance that your Chairman had knowledge of the fact that it would be proposed before the short special session began its labors. Our friends in Alabama did not at first believe that it was possible that the movement was on foot, but there also they made a ready response when the proposition showed its head. It was introduced by an adroit politician, who had it referred to a committee of which he was a member, and with him in its favor was the Chairman of the Committee. You who have had legislative experience know that this creates a dangerous position. However, on account of the influence of the local fraternity men, they were able to keep in close touch with the situation, never taking anything for granted, with the result that, after several hearings, the bill there was also defeated in the Committee. Similar bills were threatened in other states and, in some instances, were actually prepared, but not introduced on account of the labors of fraternity men, who were advised in time as to the particular legislator who proposed to father the bill. In a word, our efforts to prevent further legislation were absolutely successful.

The various committees appointed by the Conference and the Executive Committee will present their reports to you, each of which will speak for itself. From examination of many of them, they will be found exhaustive and of great value when published and distributed for future reference.

In order that it may not be overlooked, it is my duty to call your attention to the conditions at the University of Texas. If the regulations there have been correctly reported, they mean the slow strangulation of fraternities. According to reports, no fraternity there can initiate unless, as an organization, it stands better in scholarship than the balance of the Student

Body. That is discrimination and should be remedied. We cannot remedy it here, but you who are represented in the University owe it to yourselves and this organization to take the matter in hand, at once, and begin a diplomatic campaign that will result in fair play. No one can object to that. Fraternities are willing to submit to reasonable regulations, such as requiring pledges to do satisfactory work and pass for a semester or a year, if necessary. They should not be compelled to submit to discrimination. Will you who are directly interested bear this in mind and, without delay, take such steps as you may deem advisable to convince authorities in Texas that they should be fair in their treatment of fraternities, as that is all that is asked.

Among under-graduates who are fraternity men exists, today, a feeling of comity never before known; among fraternity alumni exists actual co-operation never before seen; among college officials, doubt as to the value of fraternities has disappeared and in its place has come respect for what they are doing. Our ability to have legislation defeated wherever proposed has been demonstrated. To my mind, any one of these things, in itself, is adequate result for the labors which we have spent and all of them make a glorious record.

It gives me pleasure at this time to express my gratification for the assistance received from officers of fraternities, committees of this Conference and from fraternity men generally throughout the country, and to say that it will be my aim to give my successor the benefit of my experience and at all times to labor for the uplift of the Greek letter fraternities.

The Secretary, Mr. H. H. McCorkle, reported as follows:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY TO THE INTERFRATERNITY CONFERENCE.

GENTLEMEN:

Within ten days after the adjournment of the last session, a copy of all resolutions, adopted by the Conference, was mailed to the Editors of Fraternity Journals.

The Printed Minutes of the last session was prepared and mailed, prior to January 1st, 1915, to those present and a num-

ber sent to members of Faculties, who had co-operated with our several committees.

A Meeting of the Executive Committee was promptly called by the Chairman, at his office on December 4, 1915.

Those matters referred by the Conference to the Executive Committee were discussed and plans made to carry on the work of the Conference, throughout the year.

Reorganization of a Local Interfraternity Council at Tulane was considered.

A conference of representatives of all Fraternities at Tulane was promptly called at the office of the Chairmen, to discuss ways and means.

This meeting was well attended; those present were all of one mind and the final result was the appointment of a special Committee, to prepare a draft of agreement, after the standard form recommended by the Conference, but suited as nearly as possible to local conditions.

This special Committee promptly performed its work, after which, copies of the proposed agreement were forwarded to local Alumni representatives of the several Fraternities at Tulane, with a request, that they act as a committee in conjunction with representatives of local Chapters and thus carry the reorganization into effect.

Much delay then ensued, but finally, prior to the close of the college year, an agreement was reached and duly executed by all but one of the local Chapters. Thereafter one Chapter repudiated the act of its representative in signing the agreement, and efforts were made to have this Chapter reconsider its action.

The latest information is that no definite agreement has been reached and no council really exists at Tulane.

Conditions at Virginia were also considered, and a Conference of representatives of the Fraternities at Virginia was called at the office of the Chairman.

A personal representative of the President of Virginia was present, and after hearing his statement, those present unanimously delegated this gentleman, to return to Virginia with full authority to speak for those Fraternities represented, call

a meeting and attempt the organization of a local interfraternity council at Virginia.

This resulted in several meetings at Virginia and the formation of a council. There has been some progress and ere long it is expected a strong local council will be formed.

An attempt was made to secure enough orders, in advance to warrant the expense of reprinting and binding the Minutes of the first six sessions of the Conference, but an insufficient number of orders were received, hence the undertaking was abandoned.

The Chairman promptly appointed such committees as were directed to be appointed by the Conference. These gentlemen were advised of their appointment and assumed their duties at once.

A set of By-Laws proposed for a more systematic method of conducting the meetings of the Executive Committee was proposed at the first meeting, but action thereon was deferred.

The second meeting of the Executive Committee was held on January 1st, 1915. By-Laws were adopted and are now being followed.

General discussion was had, but no action taken of special interest.

The third meeting was held on March 12, 1915.

At this meeting a special Committee was appointed to report to this session of the Conference on Public High School Fraternities.

Conditions at Tulane, Virginia, Columbia and Washington University at St. Louis, Mo., were discussed.

A special Committee was appointed to confer with the Dean at Columbia. This Conference resulted in the approval of a plan, proposed by the Dean, to apply to the Academic students only, whereby initiations would be deferred until after a certain scholastic standing had been attained, but permitting pledging, after matriculation, and living in Chapter houses. This plan has worked out with some degree of success and it is hoped the step will result in a Local Council at Columbia.

May 14, 1915, was the last meeting prior to the close of colleges. No meetings were then held until October 26, and the last meeting on November 17.

These six meetings of the Executive Committee were always attended by a majority of the members and lasted an average of three hours each.

Reference to these meetings is made, that the Conference may realize that its purpose has never been lost sight of and its work has been carried on through the Executive Committee. Every meeting was full of interest and was strictly business.

Because of the activity and promptness of the Executive Committee, adverse legislation in several States was either foreshadowed or defeated. Close touch was maintained at all times with every phase of legislative situations. In Texas, California, and Alabama bills were actually introduced and referred. The Texas bill was reported out of committee, but after a hot debate was defeated. The bills in California and Alabama were defeated in Committee. In half a dozen other States the opposition was strong and threatening, but was foreshadowed.

Bulletin No. 1 calling this session was issued a month earlier than that of last year, yet the additional time seemed of little consequence to some members of the Conference, who delayed, sending in the names of their delegates until the eleventh hour.

Bulletin No. 2 was mailed to each designated representative on November 19. It contains some errors. That the record in the Minutes may be correct, those present are requested to write such corrections as they will suggest on a slip of paper and hand to the Secretary.

In addition to the printed recommendations in Bulletin No. 2, the Executive Committee recommends that it be authorized to attempt to organize informal dinners in several of the largest cities, on the same evening, to which each member of the Conference will be invited to send not more than five representatives, living in or near the several cities; these dinners to be addressed by two or three ex-officers or ex-delegates to the Conference upon selected topics, in order to enlighten the Alumni and to secure their moral influence with their Chapters, in carrying into effect the recommendations of this Conference.

The order of business which is recommended be incorporated in a By-Law to be known as *By-Law No. II* is as follows:

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Conference called to order.
2. Roll call of members.
3. Reading of Minutes.
4. Reports of Officers.
 - a. Address of Chairman.
 - b. Report of Secretary.
 - c. Report of Treasurer.
5. Appointment of Nominating Committee.
6. Reports of standing Committees.
7. Reports of special Committees.
8. Unfinished Business.
9. New Business.
10. Miscellaneous Business.
11. Election of Officers and three members of the Executive Committee.
12. Adjournment.

Action may be taken on all matters, on which there is no discussion at the time of presentation, except on the Reports of Committees, which shall be received and filed on presentation and action taken thereon under *unfinished business*.

All other matters upon which there is discussion, action thereon shall be deferred until *miscellaneous business*.

In order that the business of the Conference may be facilitated and progressed, it is recommended that the chairmen of all committees, at the close of their reports, briefly summarize their conclusions, and be prepared to offer carefully worded resolutions, for presentation to the Conference embodying the Committee's recommendations and providing for appropriate action by the conference.

Correspondence with members of Faculties, Presidents, Deans, and members of the Conference has steadily increased, all showing a deep interest in this work, and also demonstrating the fact that the Interfraternity Conference is a recognized

organization, through which, those interested in Greek Letter Fraternities, have come to realize the greatest good can be accomplished for the greatest number.

The influence of the Conference is a recognized factor in college life and so long as its members keep in view the Brotherhood of man and work together for its advancement, there is and can be no limit or end to this great work.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY H. McCORKLE,
Secretary.

Dated New York, November 27th, 1915.

The Treasurer, Mr. O. H. Cheney, submitted the following report, which was duly received and filed.

**REPORT OF O. H. CHENEY, TREASURER,
INTERFRATERNITY CONFERENCE,**

November 27th, 1915.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at date of last report.....	\$368.11
Acacia	\$15.00
Alpha Chi Rho.....	15.00
Alpha Delta Phi.....	15.00
Alpha Sigma Phi.....	15.00
Alpha Tau Omega.....	15.00
Beta Theta Pi.....	15.00
Chi Psi.....	15.00
Delta Chi.....	15.00
Delta Kappa Epsilon....	15.00
Delta Phi.....	15.00
Delta Psi.....	15.00
Delta Tau Delta.....	15.00
Delta Upsilon.....	15.00
Kappa Alpha (N).....	15.00
Kappa Alpha (S).....	15.00
Kappa Sigma.....	15.00
Lambda Chi Alpha.....	15.00
Phi Delta Theta.....	\$15.00
Phi Gamma Delta.....	15.00
Phi Kappa Psi.....	15.00
Phi Sigma Kappa.....	15.00
Pi Kappa Alpha.....	15.00
Pi Kappa Phi.....	15.00
Sigma Alpha Epsilon..	15.00
Sigma Chi.....	15.00
Sigma Nu.....	15.00
Sigma Phi.....	15.00
Sigma Phi Epsilon....	15.00
Sigma Pi.....	15.00
Tau Kappa Epsilon....	15.00
Theta Chi.....	15.00
Theta Delta Chi.....	15.00
Theta Xi.....	15.00
Zeta Beta Tau.....	15.00
Zeta Psi.....	15.00
	525.00

	\$893.11

DISBURSEMENTS.

1914.

Nov. 28.	To University Club, cigars and telephone.....	\$23.65
Dec. 1.	" H. H. McCorkle, postage, expressage, telegrams, messenger and stenographer in connection with secretary's office.....	18.68
3.	" Evening Post Job Ptg. Office for 500 pamphlets on Chapter House Conditions	47.00
5.	" A. C. Robinson for typewriting 300 ballots for use at Conference.....	5.00
7.	" George Banta for telegram to F. W. Shepardson and H. H. McCorkle.....	.90

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

1914.

Dec. 9.	To Pakenham & Dowling, 300 copies of speech printed and gummed; 300 of bulletin #2	\$54.30
9.	" A. C. Grover, steno. at Conference.....	50.00
28.	" H. H. McCorkle for stamps.....	15.00

1915.

Jan. 13.	" Evening Post Job Ptg. Office : 350 letter circ. Inter-Frat. Con. (A. S. Bard); 150 re- ports 1914 Inter-Frat. Con. (do.); 1000 reports Inter-Frat. Con. (do.).....	139.35
	" G. A. Kerr, add. 277 env. for Secty. Of...	1.50
	" Exc. Ct. stenos. for Secty's. Office.....	26.60
18.	" Evening Post Job. Ptg. Office, 500 pamp. min. 1914, 250 each slip and env.....	186.88
Feb. 1.	" Wm. R. Baird, ptg., post. &c.....	24.63
3.	" Exc. Ct. Stenos. for Secty's. Office.....	17.60
15.	" Meeting room for Executive Committee..	5.00
Mch. 4.	" Exch. Ct. Stenos. for Secty's. Office.....	8.25
12.	" H. H. McCorkle, postage, telegrams, &c., Tulane, Va., Texas and California....	5.65
23.	" Pakenham & Dowling, 500 letterheads for Secretary's Office.....	3.75
30.	" Pakenham & Dowling, letterheads and env. for officers.....	13.75
Apl. 7.	" Meeting room for Executive Committee...	5.00
	" A. S. Bard, Com. on Rel. bet. Colleges and Fraternities, post., steno., ex., &c.....	36.24
May 18.	" Wm. R. Baird, ptg. cir. letter suggesting organ. of local conferences.....	4.50
June 9.	" Meeting room for Executive Committee..	5.00
Oct. 2.	" Evening Post Job Ptg. Of., circ., cards and blanks	24.00
Nov. 11.	" Stamps for Treasurer's office.....	5.00
17.	" H. H. McCorkle, postage, telegrams, &c...	7.58
	" Exchange	1.40
	Total	\$736.21
	Balance on hand.....	\$156.90

Respectfully submitted,

O. H. CHENEY,
Treasurer.

Your Committee appointed to audit the books and accounts of the Treasurer of the Interfraternity Conference reports that it has carefully examined the same and believe them to be correct.

Respectfully submitted,

FRITZ H. NYMEYER,
FRANK ROGERS,
Committee.

Dated, New York City, November 27, 1915.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ATTENDANCE.

November 27th, 1915.

The Seventh Session of the Interfraternity Conference was attended by 123 accredited representatives and 17 visitors, making a total attendance of 140, representing 38 national fraternities. Thirty-five of those fraternities are members of the Conference, and three others were privileged to attend this session as spectators.

This is the largest Conference ever held. It is worthy of note that practically every national men's fraternity is now represented and co-operating through the Conference for the best interests of Greek Letter men.

(The figures in parentheses represent Conferences attended.)

Acacia: George E. Frazer, (6, 7) *Iowa*, '09, 1103 Davis St., Evanston, Illinois, President; A. A. Jenkins, (6, 7) *Harvard*, '09, 85 Devonshire St., Boston, Massachusetts; R. Cecil Fay (7) *California*, Olathe, Kansas, Vice-President.

Alpha Chi Rho: Dixon R. Fox, (7) *Columbia*, '11, Columbia University, New York City, Secretary; Henry C. Staunton, (7) *Columbia*, '99, 78 Conklin Ave., Binghamton, New York, Editor "Garnet and White"; George Brokaw Compton, (7) *Columbia*, '09, 40 Wall St., New York City.

Alpha Delta Phi: Joseph E. Raycroft, (4, 5, 6, 7) *Chicago*, '96, Princeton, New Jersey, Vice-President; Carl R. Ganter,

(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) *Kenyon*, '99, 136 West 44th St., New York City, Secretary Executive Council; Duncan Langdon, (5, 6, 7) *Brown*, '13, 9 Benevolent St., Providence, Rhode Island, Ex-Traveling Secretary.

Alternate: George D. Howell, Jr., (7) *Trinity*, '15, 136 West 44th St., New York City, Traveling Secretary.

Alpha Sigma Phi: Wayne Montgomery Musgrave, (1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) *Harvard*, '11, 51 Chambers St., New York City, Grand Junior President, Editor "Tomahawk".

Alpha Tau Omega: Nathan F. Giffin, (4, 5, 6, 7) *St. Lawrence*, '95, 115 Broadway, New York City, Worthy Grand Chief; Paul R. Hickok, (1, 2, 6, 7) *Wooster*, '94, 17 Fifth St., S. E., Washington, D. C., Chairman of High Council; Thomas A. Clark, (5, 6, 7) *Illinois*, '90, Dean of Men, University of Illinois, 330 Natural History Bldg., Urbana, Illinois, Member of High Council.

Alternates: Claude T. Reno, (5, 6, 7) *Muhlenberg*, '04, Allentown, Pennsylvania, Worthy Grand Scribe and Editor of "The Palm"; Beverly D. Tucker, Jr., (7) *Virginia*, '02, Rector University of Virginia, University, Virginia, Province Chief.

Beta Theta Pi: Willis O. Robb, (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) *Ohio Wesleyan*, '79, 123 William St., New York City, Ex-President; Francis W. Shepardson, (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) *Denison*, '82, Professor of History, Chicago University, 5558 Kimbark Ave., Chicago, Illinois, General Secretary; William Raimond Baird, (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) *Stevens*, '78, 144 Ralston Ave., South Orange, New Jersey, Editor of the "Beta Theta Pi."

Alternate: James T. Brown, (7) *Cornell*, '76, 363 W. 20th St., New York City, Publisher "Beta Theta Pi."

Chi Psi: Albert S. Bard, (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) *Amherst*, '88, 25 Broad St., New York City, Senior Member of Executive Council; Harold G. Aron, (3, 5, 6, 7) *Hamilton*, '09, 50 Pine St., New York City, Secretary and Member of Executive Council; Ernest F. Clymer, (3, 7) *Cornell*, '00, 120 Broadway, New York City, Member of Executive Council.

Alternates: Philip Livingston Thomson, (5, 6, 7) *Union*, '00, 463 West St., New York City, Member of Executive Coun-

cil; Edgar Harrington Bedell, (7) *Stevens*, '05, 239 West 39th St., New York City, Member of Executive Council.

Delta Chi: Henry V. McGurren, (5, 6, 7) *Chicago-Kent*, '10, V-15 City Hall, Chicago, Illinois, President; William W. Bride, (4, 5, 6, 7) *Georgetown*, '04, 710 14th St., Washington, D. C., Secretary; John J. Kuhn, (6, 7) *Cornell*, '98, 115 Broadway, New York City, Vice-President.

Delta Kappa Epsilon: Herbert H. Gibbs, (3, 4, 6, 7) *Colgate*, '84, 40 Pine St., New York City, President; James Anderson Hawes, (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) *Yale*, '94, 30 Broad St., New York City, General Secretary and Editor of "The Quarterly"; Oswald C. Hering, (7) *M. I. T.*, '97, 8 West 33d St., New York City.

Alternates: Ogden Mills Reid, (6, 7) *Yale*, '04, c/o New York "Tribune", New York City, Member of Executive Committee; Charles Hann, Jr., (7) *Columbia*, '15, 30 Broad St., New York City, Traveling Secretary.

Delta Phi: James Duane Livingston, (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) *Columbia*, '80, 111 Broadway, New York City; Louis Rouillion, (6, 7) *Cornell*, '91, 20 W. 44th St., New York City, Governor; C. W. Tillinghast Barker, (7) *Rensselaer*, '03, 245 River St., Troy, New York, Governor.

Delta Psi: Roger H. Bacon, (4, 5, 6, 7) *Columbia*, '96, 30 Broad St., New York City; John C. Greenleaf, (7) *Yale*, '99, 15 West 38th St., New York City; John Frazer, (6, 7) *Pennsylvania*, '03, 928 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Delta Tau Delta: Frank F. Rogers, (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) *Stanford*, '99, 122 East 36th St., New York City, Editor "The Rainbow", Manager Central Office; George A. Sigman, (7) *Lafayette*, '05, 114 South 49th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Secretary; Howard C. Hillegas, (7) *Franklin and Marshall*, '94, c/o New York "Herald", New York City, Editor Manhattan "Delta", Ex-President "New York Delta Tau Delta Club".

Alternate: James B. Curtis, (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) *Butler*, '82, 115 Broadway, New York City, President.

Delta Upsilon: John Patterson, (4, 5, 6, 7) *Columbia*, '92, 43 Cedar St., New York City, President; Clifford M. Swan,

(4, 5, 6, 7) *M. I. T.*, '99, 600 West 115th St., New York City, President Executive Council; John P. Broomell, (6, 7) *Swarthmore*, '99, 111 Broadway, New York City, Secretary-Treasurer Executive Council.

Kappa Alpha (N.): Orrin G. Cocks, (5, 6, 7) *Union*, '98, 70 Fifth Ave., New York City; Roger H. Williams, (6, 7) *Cornell*, '95, 70 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Kappa Alpha (S.): John L. Sheppard, (6, 7) *Texas*, '08, 1 Liberty St., New York City, Secretary New York Alumni Association; Paul Jones, Jr., (7) *University of the South*, '07, 20 Nassau St., New York City, Vice-President New York Alumni Association; William B. Roulstone, (7) *Vanderbilt*, '02, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Kappa Sigma: Finis K. Farr, (7) *Cumberland*, '89, 5 Lane Seminary Place, Cincinnati, Ohio, Editor of "The Caduceus"; R. Allan Stephens, (4, 5, 7) *George Washington*, '01, First National Bank Bldg., Danville, Illinois, Worthy Grand Procurator; James S. Ferguson, (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) *Maine*, '89, 330 West 28th St., New York City, Executive Secretary.

Alternate: W. W. Wyckoff, (6, 7) *Brown*, '99, Sherman Square Hotel, New York City, District Grand Master.

Lambda Chi Alpha: Warren A. Cole, (6, 7) *Boston*, '12, Swansea, Massachusetts, President; Samuel Dyer, (6, 7) *Maine*, '12, 48 Hodges St., Attleboro, Massachusetts, Registrar; Ernst J. C. Fischer, (7) *Cornell*, '10, 261 Pierce St., Kingston, Pennsylvania, Chancellor.

Alternates: John E. Mason, Jr., (7) *Pennsylvania*, '13, 251 South 44th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Editor in Chief; Zygmont J. Czubak, (7) *Boston*, '14, 408 Hartford Ave., Providence, Rhode Island.

Phi Delta Theta: George Banta, (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) *Indiana*, '76, 450 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wisconsin, Ex-President; Guy Potter Benton, (3, 4, 5, 6, 7) *Ohio Wesleyan*, '88, President University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont, Ex-President; Thomas A. Davis, (5, 6, 7) *Wabash*, '96, Goshen, Indiana, Reporter.

Phi Gamma Delta: O. H. Cheney, (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) *New York*, '97, 78 Madison Ave., New York City, President; Carroll C. Chambers, (5, 6, 7) *Wisconsin*, '12, 34 West 44th St., New York City; Walter E. Atkinson, *New York*, '11, Commonwealth Bldg., Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Field Secretary.

Phi Kappa Psi: Sion B. Smith, (7) *Allegheny*, '86, 450 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, President; Lloyd L. Cheney, (3, 5, 6, 7) *Syracuse*, '05, Albany, New York, Editor of "The Shield"; William Wilson Kelchner, (7) *Bucknell*, '82, 19 West 81st St., New York City, Vice-President New York Alumni Association.

Alternate: Henry H. McCorkle, (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) *Columbia*, '01, 100 Broadway, New York City, Vice-President.

Phi Sigma Kappa: Charles Sumner Howe, (6, 7) *Massachusetts Agricultural College*, '75, President Case School of Applied Science, Case School, Cleveland, Ohio; Walter H. Conley, (5, 7) *Union*, '91, Metropolitan Hospital, New York City, President of Council; Frank Prentice Rand, (6, 7) *Williams*, '12, Amherst, Massachusetts, Editor of "The Signet".

Alternate: John Adams Lowe, (6, 7) *Williams*, '06, 7 Beacon St., Hyde Park, Massachusetts, Secretary of Council.

Pi Kappa Alpha: Robert M. Bird, (6, 7) *Hampden-Sidney*, '97, Prof. of Physics, University of Virginia, University, Virginia; Frederick L. Kopff, (5, 6, 7) *New York*, '11, 1 Liberty St., New York City.

Pi Kappa Phi: Charles K. Dillingham, (5, 6, 7) *South Carolina*, '10, Manville, New Jersey, P. E. S. Journalist; John D. Carroll, (7) *South Carolina*, '10, Box 71, Columbia, South Carolina, Archon.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon: Don R. Almy, (6, 7) *Cornell*, '97, 46 Cedar St., New York City, Eminent Supreme Archon; William C. Levere, (5, 7) *Northwestern*, '98, Box 254, Evanston, Illinois, Eminent Supreme Recorder, Traveling Secretary; George D. Kimball, (1, 5, 7) *Denver*, '95, Box 675, Denver, Colorado, Eminent Supreme Treasurer.

Alternates: Albert M. Austin, (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) *Ohio Wesleyan*, '94, 55 Liberty St., New York City, Past Eminent Su-

preme Archon; Rudy S. Uzzell, (7) *Denver*, '03, 2 Rector St., New York City, Ex-President New York Alumni Association.

Sigma Chi: John G. Bowman, (3, 4, 6, 7) *Iowa*, '99, 30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois; Irwin J. Smith, (7) *Cincinnati*, '89, 21 Lyons Ave., Menands, New York, Grand Praetor Ninth District.

Sigma Nu: Albert H. Wilson, (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) *Mount Union*, '03, 157 East 150th St., New York City, Ex-Regent; Paul M. Spencer, (3, 4, 5, 6, 7) *DePauw*, '97, 309 West 57th St., New York City, Chaplain; John C. Scott, (7) *Purdue*, '03, 850 Lemcke Annex, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Alternate: George A. Smith, (7) *Purdue*, '02, 220 Broadway, New York City.

Sigma Phi: Oscar H. Rogers, (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) *Union*, '77, 346 Broadway, New York City, Chairman Standing Committee; Philip J. Ross, (3, 4, 5, 6, 7) *Vermont*, '95, 66 Broadway, New York City, Secretary; John J. Allen, (7) *Vermont*, '62, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, New York.

Alternate: Alexander Duane, (7) *Union*, '78, 139 East 37th St., New York City.

Sigma Phi Epsilon: J. C. Griffin, (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) *Syracuse*, '08, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, New York City, President; W. L. Phillips, (1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) *Richmond*, '03, 1105 Virginia Railway & Power Bldg., Richmond, Virginia, Secretary; James B. Webster, *Richmond*, '06, Theological Seminary, Hartford, Connecticut.

Alternates: Otto G. Reumann, (5, 6, 7) *Syracuse*, '13, 160 Claremont Ave., New York City, District Deputy; H. P. Luce, (7) *Cornell*, '11, 149 Broadway, New York City.

Sigma Pi: Louis L. Moore, (5, 6, 7) *Temple*, '01, U. G. I. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Grand Sage; William D. Akers, (6, 7) *Ohio Northern*, c/o Ginn & Co., Atlanta, Georgia, Grand Fourth Counselor; Harrison A. Ruehe, (7) *Illinois*, '11, 1014 South Lincoln Ave., Urbana, Illinois, Grand Third Counselor.

Alternate: Winford L. Mattoon, (7) *Ohio State*, '03, 914 Spahr Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.

Tau Kappa Epsilon: (Elected to Membership by Executive Committee 1915.) Lyle F. Straight, (7) *Illinois Wesleyan*, '08, 404 Livingston Bldg., Bloomington, Illinois, Grand Prytanis; Russell G. Booth, (7) *Illinois Wesleyan*, '11, Livingston Hall, Columbia University, New York City; Kenneth J. Beebe, (7) *Illinois*, '12, 1012 Times Bldg., New York City.

Alternate: H. A. Murphy, (7) *Knox*, '14, 501 West 121st St., New York City.

Theta Chi: Robert L. Irish, (5, 6, 7) *Norwich*, '89, 120 East 17th St., New York City, Member Grand Chapter; John R. Moore, (5, 6, 7) *Norwich*, '73, 177th St. and Third Ave., New York City; Hedley C. Black, (6, 7) *Maine*, '07, c/o C. M. Weaver, 1453 Broadway, New York City.

Alternate: George V. Catuna, (7) *Rensselaer*, '13, 30 East 42d St., New York City.

Theta Delta Chi: Carl A. Harstrom, (1, 2, 6, 7) *Hobart*, '86, Norwalk, Connecticut, Ex-President; Seward G. Spoor, (7) *Hobart*, '08, 149 Broadway, New York City.

Theta Xi: Arthur S. Wardwell, (5, 6, 7) *Cornell*, '06, 13 Park Row, New York City, Treasurer; Stephen M. Bell, (5, 6, 7) *Rensselaer*, '03, Woolworth Bldg., New York City, Ex-Vice-President; Charles B. Howe, (5, 7) *Cornell*, '03, Bushwick High School, Brooklyn, New York, Ex-Vice-President.

Alternates: Jules R. Breuchaud, (7) *Yale-Sheffield*, '04, East Clinton Ave., Tenafly, New Jersey; W. Dirk Van Ingen, (7) *Stevens*, '13, 13 Park Row, New York City, Keeper of the Rolls.

Zeta Beta Tau: Mitchell May, (5, 7) *Columbia*, '92, 347 East 26th St., Brooklyn, New York; Samuel Stark, (7) *City College, New York*, '03, 299 Broadway, New York City, Member Executive Council.

Zeta Psi: Henry T. Thomas, (4, 5, 6, 7) *Chicago*, '64, 70 Fifth Ave., New York City; Fritz H. Nymeyer, (3, 4, 5, 7) *Illinois*, '11, 110 West 40th St., New York City, General Secretary; Chester A. Lydecker, (6, 7) *Columbia*, '14, 110 West 40th St., New York City, Assistant General Secretary.

VISITORS.

Alpha Tau Omega: H. A. Kelleran, Box 487, Rochester, New York.

Beta Theta Pi: Wm. H. Cushman.

Chi Phi: John Burt, Jr., 391 Lewis Ave., Brooklyn, New York.

Delta Sigma Phi: Chas. A. Tonsor, Jr., Ph.D., 2316 Andrews Ave., New York City.

Phi Delta Theta: Fred J. Coxe, Wadesboro, North Carolina; Alex. Pope, Dallas, Texas; John D. Ellis, 3506 Bevis Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio; Howard Clark Davis, 4 Post Office Square, Boston, Massachusetts; Geo. M. Sabin, Burlington, Vermont; Elmer C. Henderson, 201 East 9th St., Fulton, Missouri; John B. Reynolds, 565 West 113th St., New York City.

Phi Kappa Psi: Henry Townsend Scudder, 201 West 85th St., New York City; John L. Porter, 421 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Psi Upsilon: T. L. Waugh, 165 Broadway, New York City; George Xavier McLanahan, Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.; F. P. Keppel, Columbia University, New York City.

Theta Chi: P. R. Seamon, 84 Portland St., Boston, Massachusetts.

ACCREDITED REPRESENTATIVES BY INSTITUTIONS.

Allegheny	(1)	Mass. Inst. Tech.....	(2)
Amherst	(1)	Mount Union.....	(1)
Boston	(2)	Muhlenberg	(1)
Brown	(2)	New York.....	(3)
Bucknell	(1)	Northwestern	(1)
Butler	(1)	Norwich	(2)
California	(1)	Ohio Northern.....	(1)
Chicago	(2)	Ohio State.....	(1)
Chicago-Kent	(1)	Ohio Wesleyan.....	(3)
Cincinnati	(1)	Pennsylvania	(2)
City College, N. Y.....	(1)	Purdue	(3)
Colgate	(1)	Rensselaer	(3)
Columbia	(10)	Richmond	(2)
Cornell	(10)	St. Lawrence.....	(1)
Cumberland	(1)	South Carolina.....	(2)
Denison	(1)	Stanford	(1)
Denver	(2)	Stevens	(3)
DePauw	(1)	Swarthmore	(1)
Franklin & Marshall	(1)	Syracuse	(3)
Georgetown	(1)	Temple	(1)
George Washington.....	(1)	Texas	(1)
Hamilton	(1)	Trinity	(1)
Hampden-Sidney	(1)	Union	(5)
Harvard	(2)	Univ. of South.....	(1)
Hobart	(2)	Vanderbilt	(2)
Illinois	(4)	Vermont	(2)
Illinois Wesleyan.....	(2)	Virginia	(1)
Indiana	(1)	Wabash	(1)
Iowa	(2)	Williams	(2)
Kenyon	(1)	Wisconsin	(1)
Knox	(1)	Wooster	(1)
Lafayette	(1)	Yale	(3)
Maine	(3)	Yale-Sheffield	(1)
Mass. Agric. College.....	(1)		

ACCREDITED REPRESENTATIVES ALPHABETICALLY.

Akers, W. D.....	Sigma Pi.....	Ohio Northern	
Allen, J. J.....	Sigma Phi.....	Vermont	'62
Almy, D. R.....	Sigma Alpha Epsilon.	Cornell	'97
Aron, H. G.....	Chi Psi.....	Hamilton	'09
Atkinson, W. E.....	Phi Gamma Delta....	New York.....	'11
Austin, A. M.....	Sigma Alpha Epsilon..	Ohio Wesleyan.....	'94
Bacon, R. H.....	Delta Psi.....	Columbia	'96
Baird, Wm. R.....	Beta Theta Pi.....	Stevens	'78
Banta, George.....	Phi Delta Theta.....	Indiana	'76
Bard, A. S.....	Chi Psi.....	Amherst	'88
Barker, C. W. T.....	Delta Phi.....	Rensselaer	'03
Bedell, E. H.....	Chi Psi.....	Stevens	'05
Beebe, K. J.....	Tau Kappa Epsilon.....	Illinois	'12
Bell, S. M.....	Theta Xi.....	Rensselaer	'03
Benton, G. P.....	Phi Delta Theta.....	Ohio Wesleyan.....	'88
Bird, R. M.....	Pi Kappa Alpha.....	Hampden-Sidney	'97
Black, H. C.....	Theta Chi.....	Maine	'07
Booth, R. G.....	Tau Kappa Epsilon.....	Illinois Wesleyan.....	'10
Bowman, J. G.....	Sigma Chi.....	Iowa	'99

Breuchaud, J. R.	Theta Xi	Yale-Sheffield	'04
Bride, W. W.	Delta Chi	Georgetown	'04
Broomell, J. P.	Delta Upsilon	Swarthmore	'99
Brown, J. T.	Beta Theta Pi	Cornell	'76
Bush, G. B.	Delta Chi	Stanford	'10
Carroll, J. D.	Pi Kappa Phi	South Carolina	'10
Catuna, G. V.	Theta Chi	Rensselaer	'13
Chambers, C. C.	Phi Gamma Delta	Wisconsin	'12
Cheney, L. I.	Phi Kappa Psi	Syracuse	'02
Cheney, O. H.	Phi Gamma Delta	New York	'97
Clark, T. A.	Alpha Tau Omega	Illinois	'90
Clymer, E. F.	Chi Psi	Cornell	'00
Cocks, O. G.	Kappa Alpha (n)	Union	'98
Cole, W. A.	Lambda Chi Alpha	Boston	'12
Compton, G. B.	Alpha Chi Rho	Columbia	'09
Conley, W. H.	Phi Sigma Kappa	Union	'91
Curtis, J. B.	Delta Tau Delta	Butler	'82
Czubak, Z. J.	Lambda Chi Alpha	Boston	'14
Davis, T. A.	Phi Delta Theta	Wabash	'96
Dillingham, C. K.	Pi Kappa Phi	South Carolina	'10
Duane, Alex.	Sigma Phi	Union	'78
Dyer, Samuel.	Lambda Chi Alpha	Maine	'12
Farr, F. K.	Kappa Sigma	Cumberland	'89
Fay, R. C.	Acacia	California	
Ferguson, J. S.	Kappa Sigma	Maine	'89
Fischer, E. J. C.	Lambda Chi Alpha	Cornell	'10
Fox, Dixon R.	Alpha Chi Rho	Columbia	'11
Frazer, G. E.	Acacia	Iowa	'09
Frazer, John.	Delta Psi	Pennsylvania	'03
Ganter, C. R.	Alpha Delta Phi	Kenyon	'99
Gibbs, H. H.	Delta Kappa Epsilon	Colgate	'84
Giffin, N. F.	Alpha Tau Omega	St. Lawrence	'95
Greenleaf, J. C.	Delta Psi	Yale	'99
Griffin, J. C.	Sigma Phi Epsilon	Syracuse	'08
Hann, Charles, Jr.	Delta Kappa Epsilon	Columbia	'15
Harstrom, C. A.	Theta Delta Chi	Hobart	'86
Hawes, J. A.	Delta Kappa Epsilon	Yale	'94
Hering, O. C.	Delta Kappa Epsilon	M. I. T.	'97
Hickok, P. R.	Alpha Tau Omega	Wooster	'94
Hillegas, H. C.	Delta Tau Delta	Franklin & Marshall	'94
Howe, C. B.	Theta Xi	Cornell	'03
Howe, C. S.	Phi Sigma Kappa	Mass. Agric. College	'75
Howell, G. D., Jr.	Alpha Delta Phi	Trinity	'15
Irish, R. L.	Theta Chi	Norwich	'89
Jenkins, A. A.	Acacia	Harvard	'10
Jones, Paul, Jr.	Kappa Alpha (so)	Univ. of South.	'07
Kelchner, W. W.	Phi Kappa Psi	Bucknell	'82
Kimball, G. D.	Sigma Alpha Epsilon	Denver	'95
Kopff, F. L.	Pi Kappa Alpha	New York	'11
Kuhn, J. J.	Delta Chi	Cornell	'98
Langdon, Duncan	Alpha Delta Phi	Brown	'13
Levere, W. C.	Sigma Alpha Epsilon	Northwestern	'98

Livingston, J. D.	Delta Phi	Columbia	'80
Lowe, J. A.	Phi Sigma Kappa	Williams	'06
Luce, H. P.	Sigma Phi Epsilon	Cornell	'11
Lydecker, C. A.	Zeta Psi	Columbia	'14
McCorkle, H. H.	Phi Kappa Psi	Columbia	'01
McGurren, H. V.	Delta Chi	Chicago-Kent	'10
Mason, J. E., Jr.	Lambda Chi Alpha	Pennsylvania	'13
Mattoon, W. L.	Sigma Pi	Ohio State	'03
May, Mitchell	Zeta Beta Tau	Columbia	'92
Moore, J. R.	Theta Chi	Norwich	'73
Moore, L. L.	Sigma Pi	Temple	'01
Murphy, H. A.	Tau Kappa Epsilon	Knox	'14
Musgrave, W. M.	Alpha Sigma Phi	Yale	'06
Nymeyer, F. H.	Zeta Psi	Illinois	'11
Patterson, John	Delta Upsilon	Columbia	'92
Phillips, W. L.	Sigma Phi Epsilon	Richmond	'03
Rand, F. P.	Phi Sigma Kappa	Williams	'12
Raycroft, J. E.	Alpha Delta Phi	Chicago	'96
Reid, O. M.	Delta Kappa Epsilon	Yale	'04
Reno, C. T.	Alpha Tau Omega	Muhlenberg	'04
Ruehe, H. A.	Sigma Pi	Illinois	'11
Reuman, O. G.	Sigma Phi Epsilon	Syracuse	'13
Robb, W. O.	Beta Theta Pi	Ohio Wesleyan	'79
Rogers, F. F.	Delta Tau Delta	Stanford	'99
Rogers, O. H.	Sigma Phi	Union	'77
Ross, P. J.	Sigma Phi	Vermont	'95
Rouillion, Louis	Delta Phi	Cornell	'91
Roulstone, W. B.	Kappa Alpha (so)	Vanderbilt	'02
Scott, J. C.	Sigma Nu	Purdue	'03
Shepardson, F. W.	Beta Theta Pi	Denison	'82
Sheppard, J. L.	Kappa Alpha (so)	Texas	'08
Sigman, G. A.	Delta Tau Delta	Lafayette	'05
Smith, G. A.	Sigma Nu	Purdue	'02
Smith, I. J.	Sigma Chi	Cincinnati	'89
Smith, S. B.	Phi Kappa Psi	Allegheny	'86
Spencer, P. M.	Sigma Nu	DePauw	'97
Spoor, S. G.	Theta Delta Chi	Hobart	'08
Staunton, H. C.	Alpha Chi Rho	Columbia	'99
Stark, Samuel	Zeta Beta Tau	City College, N. Y.	'03
Straight, L. F.	Tau Kappa Epsilon	Illinois Wesleyan	'08
Stephens, R. A.	Kappa Sigma	George Washington	'01
Swan, C. M.	Delta Upsilon	M. I. T.	'99
Thomas, H. T.	Zeta Psi	Chicago	'64
Thomson, P. L.	Chi Psi	Union	'00
Tucker, B. D., Jr.	Alpha Tau Omega	Virginia	'02
Uzzell, R. S.	Sigma Alpha Epsilon	Denver	'03
Van Ingen, W. D.	Theta Xi	Stevens	'13
Wardwell, A. S.	Theta Xi	Cornell	'06
Webster, J. B.	Sigma Phi Epsilon	Richmond	'06
Wilson, A. H.	Sigma Nu	Mt. Union	'03
Williams, R. H.	Kappa Alpha (n)	Cornell	'95
Wyckoff, W. W.	Kappa Sigma	Brown	'99

Chairman Curtis announced the appointment of the Nominating Committee, consisting of Messrs. Nathan F. Giffin, Wayne Montgomery Musgrave and Thomas A. Davis.

The Chairman of the Committee on Public Opinion requested the Chairman to defer the presentation of its report until the afternoon session, which request was granted.

The Report on Local Interfraternity Conferences was presented by the Chairman, Mr. William Raimond Baird.

(See Exhibit "A".)

The report was duly accepted and filed, and the following resolutions offered by the Committee were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we request all fraternity chapters, whether belonging to this Conference or not, to desist from the practice of voting for their several members in contests for college offices out of a sentiment of fraternity loyalty, and urge that in each case a candidate be voted for solely with reference to his fitness for the position sought, and especially do we urge that no combinations be formed among fraternity chapters at any college to secure by their combined votes the election of a group of candidates to office.

"Resolved, That we recommend that the several members of this Conference communicate with their respective chapters located at colleges where no local interfraternity conferences now exist, and urge them to assist in the organization of such conferences, and direct that the committee furnish to each member of this Conference a list of such colleges.

"Resolved, That we recommend to the several local interfraternity conferences located at colleges where any chapter of a fraternity or any local fraternity is not a member, that they be urged to join such conference without delay, and that if for any reason they cannot so join that they be kept informed of the doings of the conference, and urged to co-operate with it informally.

"Resolved, That for the sake of uniformity and clearness we request each local interfraternity organization to adopt the name 'Interfraternity Conference,' and especially to avoid the use of the expression Pan-Hellenic in its nomenclature.

"Resolved, That we recommend to each local conference and at places where no conferences exist, to the

several fraternities having chapters at such places, that they carefully consider the effect of whatever restrictions are in force with respect to pledging and initiations and if they require modification in any respect, to confer with the college authorities for the purpose of securing the same, and in cases of manifest injustice report the facts to the Executive Committee of the Conference in order that pressure may be exerted through a more enlightened public opinion to improve the situation.

"Resolved, That we recommend to local conferences and to fraternity chapters everywhere that the pledging or initiation of persons not matriculated students should cease as soon as possible."

The report on Obligations of Graduate Fraternity Men Toward Their Undergraduate Fellows was presented by Mr. O. H. Cheney. While the printing of this report had not been contemplated, so much interest was aroused by its presentation and requests made for copies of it, the Executive Committee decided to order it printed. The report is, therefore, made a part of these minutes.

(See Exhibit "B".)

The very excellent report made by the Committee on Chapter House Conditions was read by the Chairman, Dr. O. H. Rogers, and duly accepted and filed.

(See Exhibit "C".)

As a result of this report the Conference decided to authorize the appointment of a committee of three, with Mr. John G. Bowman as Chairman, to prepare for publication a book on Chapter Organization which can be distributed at reasonable cost to all the chapters of the fraternities represented in this Conference. Such a book will be an analysis of the ideal chapter organization and management and would very properly find a place in the chapter library and be of interest to the undergraduate fraternity men.

The report of the Committee on Standard Forms of Scholarship Report was presented by the Chairman, Mr. Albert S. Bard.

(See Exhibit "D".)

This report was received and filed, and the following resolution unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, that the report of the Committee on Standard Form of Report on Scholarship be referred to the Executive Committee for such publicity or other action as that Committee may deem advisable."

The report of the Committee on Scholarship was presented by the Chairman, Mr. Francis W. Shepardson.

(See Exhibit "E".)

The report of the Committee on Credentials was received, showing a full representation of the thirty-five fraternities having membership in the Conference. In addition three other fraternities were represented as visitors. Delegates and alternates present numbered 123, visitors 17, making a total attendance of 140.

The Committee on Public High Schools, Mr. John C. Hanna, Chairman, failed to make its report and in the absence of the Chairman no explanation of this failure was forthcoming.

The Conference then took a recess for luncheon in an adjoining room, at which there were eighty-seven present.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The report of the Committee on Public Opinion was presented by the Chairman, Mr. George Banta, and duly received and filed.

(See Exhibit "F".)

The recommendation of the Executive Committee for the appointment of a special committee to ascertain what proportion of college fraternity men fail to graduate, and the reasons therefor, was adopted, and the committee when appointed is to be instructed to report at the next Conference.

It was also decided to appoint a new committee to report at the next Conference upon the subject of College Organizations Antagonistic to Fraternity Ideals.

It was decided to authorize the appointment of a committee to undertake the plan of holding in several large cities dinners

of fraternity men, to be addressed by officers and delegates of the Interfraternity Conference. The purpose is to educate fraternity men in various important centres as to the purpose and progress of the work of the Interfraternity Conference.

A new by-law outlining the order of business was unanimously adopted, known as by-law "2".

(See page 3.)

By unanimous vote the Conference amended Section VI of the constitution, raising the annual contribution required from each fraternity represented in the Conference from fifteen dollars to twenty-five dollars.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Black in regard to initiation of graduates was referred to the Executive Committee.

It was suggested that the Executive Committee consider publishing from time to time in Banta's Greek Exchange information regarding action taken by it at its periodical meetings which may be of interest to the Conference.

Announcement was made by Mr. Banta of Dean Clark's new book entitled "The Fraternity and The College".

Orders for over one thousand copies of the minutes of this Conference were taken by calling the roll of the fraternities represented, and the Secretary was instructed to supply all the fraternities desiring these copies at cost.

Motion was made by Mr. Chambers that upon the evening of the day of the next Conference a large banquet of at least one thousand fraternity men be held at one of the leading hotels of New York City. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee with instructions to appoint a Banquet Committee to take charge of this matter and that all the fraternities represented in the Conference be notified that such a banquet would be held next year.

Mr. Levere called the attention of the Conference to the large number of fraternity men represented in the Canadian Volunteers who had gone to the war.

A resolution thanking the University Club for the facilities afforded to the Conference was unanimously passed.

The Committee on Nominations submitted the following:

For *Chairman*.....HENRY H. McCORKLE
“ *Secretary*.....O. H. CHENEY
“ *Treasurer*.....JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON
“ members of the Executive Committee to serve during
the next two years:

JAMES B. CURTIS,
DR. GUY POTTER BENTON,
FRANCIS W. SHEPARDSON.

Upon unanimous vote of the Conference the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the gentlemen named and their election was thereupon announced.

In accepting the chairmanship Mr. McCorkle spoke as follows:

“GENTLEMEN: I sincerely feel a lack of ability to express my appreciation of the great honor you have conferred upon me. It is a great distinction, I think, for any fraternity man to be at the head of an organization such as this, and I value the distinction exceedingly. It has been a great pleasure to me to be interested in this work and to have been the Secretary for the past three years, and I assure you that I will give my best efforts to continuing the purpose and success of the Conference. I thank you.”

After some appropriate remarks by the new treasurer, Mr. Livingston, upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the Conference adjourned.

EXHIBIT "A".**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LOCAL INTER-FRATERNITY CONFERENCES**

NEW YORK, N. Y., November 27th, 1915.

TO THE INTERFRATERNITY CONFERENCE:

GENTLEMEN:

During the past year there has been much interest evinced in the organization of local interfraternity conferences. Your committee has answered thirty-seven inquiries and furnished model constitutions to twenty-two colleges, and in all cases but one this action has resulted in the formation of such an organization. There is now some form of interfraternity conference at eighty-seven colleges.

There is no local interfraternity conference at any of the following colleges: Adrian, Baker, Bethany, Bowdoin, Brooklyn Polytechnic, Bucknell, Butler, California, Case, Colby, Colorado Mines, Colorado University, Cumberland, Franklin & Marshall, Florida, Hanover, Hobart, Idaho, Illinois Wesleyan, Harvard, Lafayette, Lehigh, Marietta, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Millikin, Missouri School of Mines, Montana, Pittsburgh, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Richmond, Rutgers, Southern University, Stevens, Tennessee, Transylvania, Trinity (Conn.), Trinity (N. C.), Tulane, Utah, Wabash, Washburn, Washington & Jefferson, Wesleyan, William and Mary, Columbia, Pennsylvania and Wyoming, forty-six in all. There is a partial conference at Cornell.

Interfraternity organizations of some kind have existed and been abandoned at Bethany, Massachusetts Institute, Montana, Trinity (N. C.), Tulane, and Washington & Jefferson. The reason generally given is that there was "bad faith" on the part of one or more of the fraternities. Conferences are in process of organization at Colorado University, Rutgers and Washington & Jefferson. The local conference has not been reorganized at Tulane, although two attempts have been made to do so.

Usually where there is an interfraternity association it includes all of the chaptered fraternities, but seldom any of the local fraternities, and frequently a newly organized chapter of a fraternity is not admitted until it has existed for some length of time. Your committee is of the opinion that organizations of this kind should include not only all of the chaptered fraternities, but also all of the local societies, and that fraternities should be admitted to membership as soon as possible.

Your committee has repeatedly urged upon local organizations of this kind that they should call themselves "Local Interfraternity Conferences." The sororities call their similar organizations Local Pan-Hellenic Councils, and it is wise to have a different designation for such organizations among the men's chaptered fraternities, in order that confusion may not result, but with singular perversity practically all of the organizations formed during this last year have assumed the title Pan-Hellenic Association or Pan-Hellenic Council.

Almost universally it is reported from colleges where an interfraternity association exists that if there has been any change in fraternity conditions during the past year, it has been for the better.

In order to ascertain just how far the movement had progressed and what had been the practical result, the following questionnaire was prepared:

GENTLEMEN :

Our committee is desirous of submitting to the forthcoming session of the Interfraternity Conference, shortly to be held, a concise statement of the present condition of the Interfraternity situation at your college. Will you, therefore, to facilitate our work answer briefly the following questions on this sheet, which please return in the accompanying stamped envelope:

Does a local Interfraternity Conference among the men's undergraduate fraternity chapters exist in your college?

Ans.....

Does it include all the fraternities? If not, why not?

Ans.....

Has there been any change in Interfraternity relations for a year? If so, of what nature?

Ans.....

Are there any restrictions on pledging or initiations in your college? If so, are they self-imposed or are they faculty rules and, briefly, in your opinion how do they work?

Ans.....

Can you, and will you, make any suggestion which may occur to you tending to improve fraternity conditions in your college?

Ans.....

Is there any anti-fraternity sentiment in your college, and if so, does it threaten to become formidable or to result in attempted anti-fraternity legislation?

Ans.....

The questionnaire herewith submitted was sent to one hundred and forty-four colleges at which two or more of the chartered fraternities were represented. Replies were received from all but eleven.*

This is a greater percentage of return than could be expected and speaks very highly for the general efficiency and business methods of the undergraduate chapters asked to reply, especially as the inquiry was made the middle of October, in what is usually the busiest period of the college year.

Concerning the existence of anti-fraternity sentiment the following was reported:

ALABAMA.—“There was a strong anti-fraternity sentiment last year and its promoters appeared before the legislature seeking anti-fraternity legislation, but nothing was done and the sentiment has abated to a considerable extent.”

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC.—“The anti-fraternity sentiment at the state university was not prevalent here.”

*Armour, Kenyon, Louisiana State, Michigan, McGill, C. C. N. Y., North Dakota, Rochester, Stanford, Vanderbilt, Washington State College.

ARKANSAS.—“There is considerable anti-fraternity sentiment throughout the State, but very little now at the University.”

CINCINNATI.—“There is some opposition to the fraternities among individuals, but no movement against them.”

DAVIDSON.—“There is no anti-fraternity sentiment among the students. There is some among the trustees.”

DELAWARE.—“There is some anti-fraternity sentiment among the alumni (especially those who graduated before fraternities were introduced here). It is not formidable.”

DENVER.—“There was an anti-fraternity organization last year, but it has not been active this year.”

GEORGIA TECHNOLOGY.—“There is some slight anti-fraternity sentiment, but it is not threatening.”

HILLSDALE.—“There is considerable anti-fraternity sentiment, but it has not crystallized into any action.”

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.—“There is considerable anti-fraternity sentiment. It is among the roughest element in college and is not gaining strength.”

MILLSAPS.—“There is considerable anti-fraternity sentiment. Probably due to the influence of the state legislation on the subject.”

MINNESOTA.—“There is some anti-fraternity sentiment, but it is not organized.”

NEBRASKA.—“There is some anti-fraternity sentiment among the faculty and students, but it is not formidable.”

OHIO STATE.—“There is considerable anti-fraternity feeling both in the college and throughout the State, but it is less than formerly and does not exist among the members of the faculty.”

OKLAHOMA.—“There is some anti-fraternity feeling due to the fact that there are very many non-fraternity students.”

OREGON.—“There was a rather strong anti-fraternity feeling a year ago, but it has died out.”

SOUTHWESTERN.—“There was considerable anti-fraternity feeling here last year, both here and at the state university, which resulted in an attempt at anti-fraternity legislation, which was defeated. The sentiment has practically died out here.”

TEXAS.—“There is considerable anti-fraternity feeling by men who have not been taken into the fraternities. The attempted legislation last year was defeated. The organization of more chapters would probably cure the situation.”

TRANSYLVANIA.—“There is some anti-fraternity sentiment, but it is not strong.”

WILLIAM JEWEL.—“There is a little anti-fraternity sentiment here.”

WISCONSIN.—“There is some anti-fraternity sentiment in the college. Two or three years ago there was an attempt at anti-fraternity legislation, but it seems to have died down.”

WITTENBERG.—“There is some anti-fraternity sentiment on the part of the ministerial members of the Board of Trustees, but it is not formidable and we do not expect any trouble from it.”

At colleges where no interfraternity organization exists, the following was reported:

BAKER UNIVERSITY.—Very slight.

CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY.—Negligible in the University, but somewhat prevalent in the state.

COLORADO UNIVERSITY.—Promises to be formidable. The chapters are working to eliminate their weaknesses.

CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY.—A little in the law school.

FLORIDA UNIVERSITY.—Very mild.

MISSOURI MINES.—Some among the students—not in the faculty.

MONTANA UNIVERSITY.—A little for a short time each year.

WABASH UNIVERSITY.—Some exists, but it is not threatening.

WASHBURN COLLEGE.—There is some, but it is not formidable.

To summarize these reports, the anti-fraternity feeling is not general. If we leave out South Carolina and Mississippi, states in which the fraternities have been driven out of state controlled institutions by legislation, we find that anti-fraternity sentiments sufficiently pronounced to be mentioned exist only in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Kentucky, Minnesota, Ohio, Texas and Wisconsin. Proposed legislation against the fraternities has been defeated in Alabama, California, Ohio, Texas and Wisconsin, and the sentiment on which it is based is apparently dying out except possibly in Colorado. While this is a matter of congratulation, nevertheless the fraternities should not relax their vigilance, but should carefully watch all movements of this kind and combine to defeat them, and should promptly report to the officers of this Conference any such movements at their inception.

Where interfraternity conferences exist and there are restrictions upon either pledging or initiation, it is difficult to tell whether the regulations referred to are imposed or sanctioned by the faculties in the respective colleges or not, and so few of those reporting on the subject make any distinction concerning the sanction of the regulations, that we have ignored it in the following summary of the information furnished, and simply report the result as reported to us:

AMHERST.—Men are required to pass in four out of five subjects during the first six weeks in college before being initiated.

BELoit.—There is no pledging until spring of the freshman year.

BROWN.—Pledging is postponed until after Thanksgiving and initiation until the second semester, and the initiates must pass twelve hours' work.

CHICAGO.—No initiation can take place until a man has passed three major's work which takes a quarter of the college year.

CINCINNATI.—No initiation can take place until the second semester and only then if the initiate passes in two-thirds of his work.

COLORADO COLLEGE.—Passing in twelve hours' work is a prerequisite to initiation.

CORNELL.—All the large fraternities have agreed not to rush until the second term of college, but the smaller fraternities are not in the agreement.

COLGATE.—No pledging can take place until a man has been in college two weeks and the extent and kind of rushing is limited.

DAVIDSON.—Initiations cannot take place until January 1st, and then only after the candidate has passed in three-fifths of his work.

DICKINSON.—No rushing is done until the second week in October, and the invitations are in writing.

HOWARD.—Pledging is deferred for six weeks, and initiations until after Thanksgiving day.

INDIANA.—Fifteen hours' work is a prerequisite to initiation.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE.—Freshmen must pass all their work for the year with an average of 82.5 per cent.

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY.—The passing of four-fifths of a semester's work is a prerequisite to initiation.

JOHNS HOPKINS.—No rushing is allowed until the second semester.

KANSAS STATE COLLEGE.—“There are restrictions as to pledging and initiating, but they have not been reported in detail.”

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.—“The completion of a semester's work is a prerequisite to initiation.”

LAKE FOREST COLLEGE.—“There is no pledging until after Thanksgiving and freshmen cannot be initiated until they have passed a semester’s work.”

MIAMI UNIVERSITY.—“No freshman can be initiated until he has passed one semester’s work.”

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.—“There are scholarship requirements for initiates.”

Mt. UNION COLLEGE.—“There are some restrictions on both pledging and initiating and a scholarship requirement for the latter.”

NEBRASKA UNIVERSITY.—“No man can be pledged until he carries twelve hours’ work nor initiated until he has passed one semester’s work.”

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COLLEGE.—“There is no pledging for six weeks and invitations are issued by all of the fraternities simultaneously.”

NORTH CAROLINA A. & M. COLLEGE.—“There are restrictions on both pledging and initiating.”

NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY.—“No one is eligible to fraternity membership until he has passed twelve hours’ work (practically a year).”

NORTH WESTERN UNIVERSITY.—“There are no restrictions in pledging, but twelve semester hours’ work are required for initiation.”

OHIO.—“There are no restrictions on pledging, but the passing of a semester’s work is required for initiation.”

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.—“A student may be pledged any time after matriculation, but cannot be initiated until his sophomore year.”

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.—“The passing of one semester’s work in college is a prerequisite to initiation.”

OKLAHOMA UNIVERSITY.—“Twelve hours of university work must be completed before initiation.”

PURDUE UNIVERSITY.—“Initiations cannot take place until April 1st of the freshmen year and no man can be initiated who has a condition.”

ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—“Pledging is only permitted after the first term and is done by written invitation.”

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH.—“No pledging can take place for ten days after the opening of college.”

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.—“No pledging can take place before the Monday before Thanksgiving and five out of six majors are required for initiation.”

SOUTHWESTERN PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY.—“There are no restrictions on pledging, but a candidate must make an average of sixty-five per cent. on one monthly report in order that he may be initiated.”

TEXAS.—“Pledging may be done at any time, but as a prerequisite to initiation a pledge must have five continuous courses to his credit and the fraternity must have better than a C average.”

VERMONT UNIVERSITY.—“No invitation to fraternity membership shall be extended to a new student until October 29th and the invitation must be in writing.”

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.—“A pledge must complete two successive months of college work without failures or conditions as a prerequisite to initiations.”

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON.—“No initiation can take place until a candidate has successfully passed in twelve hours’ work.”

WASHINGTON & LEE UNIVERSITY.—“No student can be initiated until he has passed ‘two tickets’ at one examination. That is, there is a scholarship requirement.”

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE.—“Fifteen college credits are a prerequisite to initiation.”

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY.—“Pledging is delayed until the freshmen have been two weeks in college and initiation until the second semester.”

WILLIAM JEWEL COLLEGE.—“No initiation can take place until the end of the second term of the second year and then only if the scholastic average of the chapter has been higher than that of the general student body of the preceding year.”

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.—“Pledging is not permitted until the Thanksgiving vacation. There are no restrictions upon initiation.”

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.—“No initiation can take place until the candidate has secured twenty-eight units credit, which is practically one year’s work.”

Quite generally, either by faculty rule or interfraternity agreement, pledging is forbidden of anyone not a regularly matriculated student, and this restriction is so general that no note of it has been made in the foregoing compilation.

At colleges where no formal interfraternity organization exists, concerning the question as to whether there are restrictions on either pledging or initiation, self imposed or by the faculty, the majority of this group report that there are no restrictions. Some report that there are restrictions imposed by the fraternities themselves, even although they have no regular conference at the following places:

TULANE.—There is a gentleman’s agreement among a few of the fraternities restricting pledging in some particulars.

COLORADO UNIVERSITY.—A second semester initiation has been adopted.

UTAH UNIVERSITY.—A ten-hour scholarship standing for one semester before initiation is required by Sigma Chi.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—No one can be pledged until after the fifth Monday of his sophomore year.

HANOVER COLLEGE.—By custom, no student is initiated until he is able to pass one term’s work.

CASE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE.—Ten hours work is required for initiation.

Restrictions are imposed by the faculty at the following places:

BAKER UNIVERSITY.—No initiation can take place until the second semester.

BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY.—The completion of a year's work is a prerequisite to initiation.

MILLIKIN UNIVERSITY.—There must be twelve hours' credit secured prior to initiation.

TENNESSEE UNIVERSITY.—The first term's work must be completed prior to initiation.

MONTANA UNIVERSITY.—No pledging is permitted until the first Monday in February and the men must pass in twelve hours' work prior to initiation.

TRINITY COLLEGE (N. C.).—Freshmen are not allowed to be spoken to about fraternities and bids are received and acted on by mail.

Quite generally where there is no regulation of any kind concerning pledging or initiating, and no agreement between the fraternities or faculty rulings, nevertheless a custom has arisen of not pledging or rushing persons not actually college students. In the past, the pledging and even the initiation of academy students, high school students, and subfreshmen, has been very prevalent and there is now a marked improvement in that respect.

The committee is of the opinion that where it is still the practice to rush and pledge subfreshmen, or high school or academy students, this practice should be abandoned, because easily half of the work done by the fraternities in such rushing is wasted, it frequently happening that the students change their minds and do not enter college at all. Not only that, but they acquire an exaggerated notion of their importance, and an attitude of mind toward the fraternities to which they may afterwards be admitted which is unhealthy and deplorable. There seems to be no good reason why the fraternities should go outside the colleges for their material, and every reason why they should wait until students are actually matriculated and show some promise of remaining in college before they are offered fraternity membership.

In reply to the request for suggestions, tending to improve fraternity conditions, the following replies may be noted:

ALABAMA.—Fraternity houses should be located on or very near the campus.

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC.—A simple system of restricting pledging and initiating should be provided.*

ALLEGHENY.—The local conference should be given power to prescribe adequate penalties for violation of its rules.

AMHERST.—It would seem advisable that some provision should be made by which a student without losing his self-respect could have an opportunity to visit each fraternity house.

BROWN.—The quality of entertainment of students should be decreased and made less expensive. Under the present system the freshmen become conceited.

COLUMBIA.—A binding rushing, pledging and initiating agreement by which initiation could be postponed until February and allowed only of men who had passed a minimum amount of work would be a good thing.

DAVIDSON.—In this college, the students are at such an age that we think pledging and initiation should be postponed until the sophomore year.

DENISON.—There should be some adequate way to punish infractions of the rules.

DICKINSON.—There is too much mud slinging in our campaign. Some way should be found to stop it and punish the offenders.

KNOX COLLEGE.—The pledging of high school students should be stopped and political combinations among the students should not be permitted.

*In practically every case where there are no restrictions on pledging or initiating, our correspondents have recommended that some restrictions on initiating would improve fraternity conditions and in about half of the instances referred to, they recommend some restrictions on pledging.

An examination of the replies with reference to restrictions shows that restrictions on pledging have not usually been imposed anywhere except that the pledge is required to be a bona fide matriculated student, but restrictions on initiation have become quite general.

MAINE UNIVERSITY.—There should be less class politics.

NEBRASKA.—We would like to find some way to improve the relations with the non-fraternity men.

ROSE POLYTECHNIC.—We would favor some method of restricting the number of fraternities.*

SOUTH WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY.—It would be wise to refuse membership to preparatory school fraternity men.

TEXAS.—The scholastic requirement should be lowered. There seems to be no sense in requiring that fraternities should have a higher scholastic standing than the average and there would seem to be no good reason why a fraternity man should not be permitted to take his meals at chapter house rather than at a restaurant. The restrictions seem to be fantastic.

VERMONT.—The rushing rules here are too minute and too strict, and should be modified in the direction of common sense.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.—The pledging of high school students should be forbidden.

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY.—A pledging date should be fixed.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE.—There should be some restriction on pledging.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY.—Our pledging date should be fixed later in the year. The time allowed is not sufficient for adequate acquaintance.

WISCONSIN.—Sophomore initiation does not give the chapters sufficient supervision over the freshmen.

The following suggestions have been received from colleges where there are no interfraternity conferences:

MONTANA UNIVERSITY.—A four weeks' pledging rule would be preferable to present conditions.

*At at least one college, viz., Whitman College, no fraternity can be organized beyond the limit of a Chapter for each sixty students, so as to afford an adequate field for selection.

WASHBURN COLLEGE.—A stricter observance of the present regulations should be required.

BETHANY COLLEGE.—The rules could be better obeyed.

COLORADO UNIVERSITY.—A tendency toward lifting should be stamped out.

UTAH UNIVERSITY.—The fraternity men should visit each other's houses more frequently.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE.—The faculty should take hold of the situation. The fraternities do not trust each other.

STEVENS INSTITUTE.—Conditions would probably be improved if no one could be pledged for a month after entering college.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.—There should be a time restriction on pledging. A rushing agreement would be of benefit.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.—A rushing agreement is needed. In many cases the men are pledged during the summer before they enter college.

Your Committee feels much encouraged concerning the organization of interfraternity conferences, their management and efficiency. The fraternity chapters have been living as independent units for such a long time that much difficulty is experienced in getting them to join in organizations of this kind because they necessarily feel that they are losing some of their independence, although such is not actually the case, and the result has been gratifying.

If there is one thing that we would note particularly it is that the fraternity people generally should adopt a more fair-minded and conciliatory attitude toward non-fraternity students, should assist in the promotion of local societies, either intended to be permanent or looking toward an ultimate fraternity connection, and should do all in their power to modify the attitude of envy and suspicion which exists among the non-fraternity students in a regrettable number of places.

Although not especially mentioned it can easily be read between the lines that politics and the struggle for offices at different colleges have much to do with the troubles of the fraternities. When a fraternity chapter solidly votes for one of its members when he is a candidate for an office for which he is obviously unfit its influence among fair-minded students is lessened, its moral stamina weakened and false standards of loyalty exalted. When several chapters of different fraternities make up a slate and combine to grab a group of offices the evils resulting are exaggerated and it is evident that much of the anti-fraternity sentiment existing is due to such college politics. At one or two colleges all the fraternities represented have agreed to make no deal concerning candidates for office and one or two of the fraternities forbid it by law. There is room for much improvement.

In conclusion we wish to suggest the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we request all fraternity chapters, whether belonging to this conference or not, to desist from the practice of voting for their several members in contests for college offices out of a sentiment of fraternal loyalty, and urge that in each case a candidate be voted for solely with reference to his fitness for the position sought, and especially do we urge that no combinations be formed among fraternity chapters at any college to secure by their combined votes the election of a group of candidates to office.

Resolved, That we recommend that the several members of this conference communicate with their respective chapters located at colleges where no local interfraternity conferences now exist and urge them to assist in the organization of such conferences, and direct that the committee furnish to each member of this conference a list of such colleges.

Resolved, That we recommend to the several local interfraternity conferences located at colleges where any chapter of a fraternity or any local fraternity is not a member, that they be urged to join such conference without delay, and that if for any reason they can not so join that they be kept informed of the

doings of the conference and urged to co-operate with it informally.

Resolved, That for the sake of uniformity and clearness we request each local interfraternity organization to adopt the name "Interfraternity Conference", and especially to avoid the use of the expression Pan-Hellenic in its nomenclature.

Resolved, That we recommend to each local conference and at places where no conferences exist, to the several fraternities having chapters at such places, that they carefully consider the effect of whatever restrictions are in force with respect to pledging and initiations and if they require modification in any respect, to confer with the college authorities for the purpose of securing the same, and in cases of manifest injustice report the facts to the Executive Committee of the Conference in order that pressure may be exerted through a more enlightened public opinion to improve the situation.

Resolved, That we recommend to local conferences and to fraternity chapters everywhere that the pledging or initiation of persons not matriculated students should cease as soon as possible.

EXHIBIT "B".**OBLIGATIONS OF GRADUATE FRATERNITY MEN
TOWARD THEIR UNDERGRADUATE
FELLOWS.**

By O. H. CHENEY.

The college fraternity is an organization of college men aiming to live and act according to certain well defined principles. Such a group is founded upon the conviction that helpful service should be extended to all those united in the group. It frequently happens that the undergraduate construes this as meaning help for fraternity enterprises; the inefficient and incompetent undergraduate is apt to construe it as meaning help toward his personal sustenance. Some graduates construe it as meaning help in furtherance of social or political ambitions. We are of the opinion that what it means is brotherly assistance by advice and guidance, kindly sympathy, proper introductions and the various courtesies and aid that one man can extend to another without in any way affecting financial standing, religious or political convictions.

The fraternity world is full of examples of the right kind of assistance extended by graduates to undergraduates, but many of them do not come to light because helpful men are usually modest and not apt to parade their good deeds. It will be worth while for us to take a few minutes to learn of some of these good things of every-day occurrence. We herewith record the actual facts collected from officials of many fraternities.

Not long ago a group of fraternity men found that one of their brothers had been warned by his physician that the outdoor life and dry climate of a western state were necessary if his life was to be preserved. They knew the young man could not afford to give up his work and make the western trip, and they also knew he would not accept the money they were willing to contribute. They raised a substantial purse, sent it to a western friend, who was requested to hire this man for a year on his ranch. After a good deal of clever manoeuvering the

invalid received a letter offering him a position on a ranch with fair compensation. Later another letter came enclosing a railroad ticket, which had been previously purchased by those interested. His friends were told of the letter and urged him to accept the offer. He spent a year or two in the open air, the recipient of many letters written by fraternity brothers in various parts of the country, who were instructed to cheer him up and keep him filled with interesting news so that he would not feel lonesome. His health was restored and he has his fraternity to thank for the result.

An undergraduate was about to leave college on account of the financial reverses of his family, which resulted in the complete cutting off of his income. A member of the same fraternity, attending another college, heard of this case and insisted on dividing his allowance so that both of them were enabled to finish the work in their respective colleges. In another case there was a night position available in a large hotel where the pay was sufficient to keep a man in college. A graduate of a certain fraternity after considerable effort secured this position for one of his undergraduate brothers, who was thus enabled to continue his college work. Upon his graduation he turned over the position to another member of the same chapter and now, after several years, a number of men of that chapter have been educated because of that particular position. One of the best known dramatic critics of this country obtained his first position as a newspaper man through the untiring efforts of a graduate member of his fraternity. This is also true of the man who is at the head of one of the most important national news bureaus.

The President of the Board of Trustees of one of our large colleges belongs to a fraternity represented at that college. Through a real interest in educational matters and especially through his desire to improve the teaching force, he became Chairman of the Committee of the Board of Trustees having in hand the matter of the hiring of the teaching staff. It happens that this college has been expanding its curriculum and increasing the number of its professors and assistants. The President takes the trouble to learn well in advance of the actual needs of his college for instructors. He also studies the

requirements of the men who are available, especially fraternity men. The result is that, without any undue effort on his part and without using any favoritism, he has practically filled the teaching staff of that college with fraternity men, many of them members of his own fraternity. The candidates for the positions have been unusually able and brilliant. Of course, it follows that his own chapter has immensely improved its position in that college and its efficiency has been raised to a high standard.

In a certain institution it has long been felt that a decided improvement in fraternity conditions must be brought about or all the fraternities at that place will be abolished or placed under stringent restrictions. Recently the alumni of all the fraternities got together and organized a very careful plan by which they took over the regulation of fraternity matters. The plan provides for an interfraternity governing board made up of one alumnus from each chapter, who shall have been out of college at least ten years, one alumnus who is a more recent graduate, and one who either lives in the town in which the college is located or is very accessible, and one member from each active chapter. This governing board in turn is divided in two parts. The older members constitute a board of appeals, while the majority of the members of the governing board constitute an executive committee, which meets with regularity and deals with problems as they occur. These problems cover matters pertaining to scholarship, deportment, rushing, finances, and social functions. Never before have the local chapters in that college realized the great possibilities of the fraternity idea. The rushing season just closed has been the best from every point of view experienced in that institution.

In another case the Dean of a University reported to an officer of one of the fraternities that his chapter was in a bad way and its charter should be withdrawn. The charges made were that during a short vacation the chapter had been raided, certain members of the fraternity having indulged in a general debauch disturbing to the neighborhood. Immediately steps were taken to investigate conditions and a committee consisting of two general officers of the fraternity and an alumnus of the chapter was sent to the institution for the

purpose of making recommendations to the executive committee of the fraternity. This special committee, after conferring with the members of the faculty and holding a conference with the chapter, decided to take testimony from the boys concerned. They later recommended the expulsion of two of the offenders and the suspension of two more. These recommendations were acted upon favorably by the executive committee. The Dean of the university stood out very strongly for the expulsion of one of those suspended, but one of the members of the Committee who is a judge and has had considerable experience in dealing with boys saw the injustice of such treatment and the possible effect it would have upon the future life of that individual. After a great deal of persuasion he convinced the Dean that it would be better to place the boy on probation, which has been done. The case of the two suspended members is in charge of the alumni supervising committee resident in the town where the chapter is located. This committee is making monthly reports to the executive committee of the fraternity relative to the general conditions at that chapter house, and there has been shown a marked improvement which causes great satisfaction and justifies the labor undertaken.

In some of our larger cities it is difficult for a young man who has very little surplus cash to open an account in a bank of any standing. The larger institutions do not want to be bothered with small accounts and always require that every customer shall maintain a minimum amount, which amount is found prohibitive to a young professional man or merchant. One of the good banks in a large city has as its vice-president a fraternity man who has taken pains to seek out the young professional and business men of his own fraternity coming to that city and has offered to them the banking facilities of his own institution. This has been done in the spirit of service. It costs him nothing and he has been rewarded many times over for the courtesy and kindness which he has extended to young men who are beginning the active struggle of life.

One of the fraternity officials reports that the most gratifying thing which has happened to him in a long time has been the change of policy brought about in one of his chapters within

the period of one year. He spent a few days with them over a year ago and with a great deal of diplomacy pointed out their shortcomings and frankly expressed the hope that at some future time these little irregularities would be corrected and the chapter conducted with greater efficiency and its moral standards improved. His living with them had its influence, and when he went back there this fall to attend the initiation he found for the first time in the history of the chapter that every officer of the initiating team had his part memorized. It was the first initiation banquet ever known in the chapter where all of the speeches were actually given and nobody went under the table. At that particular institution it has been the rule from time immemorial not to interfere with what is known as "individual liberty", and so it is rather startling to find that the prevailing habit of drinking at rushing parties has been entirely eliminated from that chapter. It was accomplished because the official treated the undergraduates as real brothers and whatever he had to say was said in the spirit of reason.

In a certain fraternity chapter there was a sophomore who was a very fine chap, liked by everyone, who never seemed to get the spirit of his fraternity. He had good football ability, but was a little too lazy to ever get out and try for the team. Inside the chapter he was practically valueless and never seemed to appreciate his responsibilities as a member of that organization. Finally the chapter tried the experiment of sending him as its delegate and representative to one of the division conferences. The man came back after that experience entirely changed. He seemed to have grasped some conception of his fraternity as a national organization and his duties toward it. For all the rest of his course he was one of the best workers in that chapter and he went after various college activities for the sake of representing his chapter and improving its position in the fraternity.

In one college a fraternity chapter was represented on the faculty by a dozen members. In fact this representation was so strong and had so much influence in the school that these twelve men naturally felt a great responsibility for maintaining within that chapter the highest standards. The continued striving for greater perfection led to autocratic methods until the

chapter itself found it almost impossible to keep up with the demands of their faculty members. A little bit of friction developed. The twelve men became impatient and concluded that the chapter was not sufficiently receptive and the national officers of that fraternity were requested to inform the chapter that if it did not immediately do what the faculty members thought ought to be done, its charter would be revoked. Of course, the only possible way to deal with this situation was to have one of the national officers go to the chapter and stay two weeks, study the situation, use all the diplomacy of which he was possessed and clear the atmosphere. He poured oil on the troubled waters so successfully that in a short time everybody was co-operating and happiness has since prevailed.

In a conservative New England College one of the fraternities found itself possessed of the most prominent undergraduate in the institution. He was a natural leader on the campus and had a large following. His one bad habit was liquor. The traveling secretary of the fraternity decided to live two weeks with the chapter and study this undergraduate. Applying himself diligently to this one task he was able at the end of two weeks to get close to his man. He pointed out to the boy the extraordinary influence he had in the chapter and in the college. These great responsibilities demanded the highest standards. At the proper time a most solemn obligation to give up liquor was secured, and that obligation was based upon the fraternity's secret and fundamental law. It was the turning point in the boy's life. He returned to the college that fall, became a greater power in his chapter, and was a credit to himself and his college in every possible way. Since his graduation he has told the traveling secretary that his success dated from that interview.

One of the greatest problems of our active chapters is the habit of allowing an undergraduate member to extend his credit with the chapter until the bill gets to a point where it is so large that he hardly makes any effort whatever to pay it. In one instance the national officer found a junior in one of his chapters who had run into debt with the chapter to the extent of one hundred dollars. The officer had a frank talk with him and learned exactly his financial and family situa-

tion. He advised the boy that it would be unwise to finish the college course on such a close financial margin. He urged him to drop out of college for one year, go to work, save his earnings, and then return the following year with his obligations to the chapter paid, and finish his college work in comfortable financial shape, able to participate in many of the college activities. This young man followed that advice, and a short time ago the national officer had a letter of appreciation telling what it had meant to him and his future to follow the course suggested.

It would be interesting to know how many newspaper reporters and correspondents in this country have been able to secure interviews with our prominent men who would have failed if it had not been for the fraternity connection. Many Presidents, Senators, Governors and others who have refused to talk to newspapers have finally permitted some reporter to quote them simply because he was a member of the same fraternity.

A traveling secretary discovered in one of his chapters a boy who seemed to be very much discouraged. He had many talks with him and cultivated the acquaintanceship until the boy finally explained his situation. His father was a very wealthy man, without education, who insisted that the son must be an engineer. Unfortunately the son had no taste whatever for engineering. He had no head for figures, and could not pass the examinations required in the engineering department. Naturally the father thought that he was lazy and a loafer. As a matter of fact he was ambitious, but his ambition was in another direction. So the traveling secretary called on the father, explained to him that he was the employed agent of the fraternity, knew his son very well, had studied him and would like to have a talk about the boy's welfare. After a long conversation he proved to the father's satisfaction that although he had been furnishing him with a large income and thought he was treating his boy well, as a matter of fact he was not giving him the right chance. The father was amazed to find that an organization which he considered was simply a social affair was following so closely the welfare of his son. This is the kind of constructive work

for a young man that a fraternity can do better than any other organization.

Last year a traveling secretary went to chapel with the boys in his chapter. It happened to be a time when a very serious break occurred between the student and the college president. The president was tremendously unpopular. The undergraduates were seeking to impress upon the alumni the fact that the president should be removed. They therefore refused to do anything the president suggested. While this traveling secretary was seated in the chapel with his boys he noticed that not one of them was singing any of the songs. When he went back to the house he called them together and asked them about it. They said the students had agreed among themselves that they would not sing while the president was in chapel. They proposed to show their disapproval of the president in this way. The traveling secretary pointed out to his chapter that such petty methods were peculiar to spoiled children. He expressed his surprise and stated that they were men and open and manly ways were the only things that could be expected of a chapter of his fraternity. He showed them how embarrassing it must be for the president to get no response in chapel when he was presiding. The president was there because it was his business and that as long as he remained in that position he must attend to his business. It was pointed out to the boys what an unfair advantage they were taking of him and how they were insulting him. If they wanted to secure the support of the college alumni they must rise above petty, childish things. They must show that they were not only men, but could treat this or any other proposition in a manly sort of way. They got the idea, talked it over, started an agitation among all the other fraternities in the college, with the result that within a very short time friction was removed and the whole atmosphere of the college changed completely.

Some years ago a member of a fraternity chapter misappropriated certain funds which were intrusted to him as an officer of a college organization. Charges against him were serious, but certain members of his fraternity seemed to appreciate that there was a great deal of good in the boy which could best be brought out by considerate treatment. A regular contract was

entered into whereby he agreed for the period of three years to conduct himself according to certain requirements set forth in the contract and to pay back in installments all money misappropriated. Work was found for him by the alumni committee having charge of his case and he was sent to a western lumber camp. He was required during this period to make monthly reports in writing to the three members of the committee having his case in charge. His contract is now about to expire and he will be released without condition, as he has accounted for the funds taken, completely changed his mode of life and is now destined to be a successful man.

These actual incidents of what fraternity officials and others are doing for their undergraduate brothers may be closed by recounting what a certain undergraduate said of a fraternity official as that official was leaving the chapter after living there several days. This young man said that he didn't give a rap for the secretary's position in the fraternity, but what he liked about the man was that "he was so damn human".

*EXHIBIT "C".***CHAPTER ORGANIZATION.**

In compliance with the instructions of the last Interfraternity Conference that 'his Committee should make a more systematic study of the subject of Chapter Organization, we prepared a questionnaire calculated to bring out the various methods of handling the problems incident to Chapter House management. This questionnaire was distributed to the various Fraternities in numbers approximately proportional to the number of Chapters in each. It was also sent out to a number of prominent educators interested in the subject. In a letter of explanation to the Fraternities, which accompanied the questionnaire, we expressed the wish that it should be referred to those of their fellows who had had the broadest experience in dealing with Chapter life. Again we have reason to acknowledge with appreciation the prompt and willing co-operation of all whom we have called upon to help us.

With respect to our method of handling the replies received, every effort has been made, as was the case last year, to conceal the identity of the Fraternity so that the material might be studied in a strictly impersonal way without regard to its source.

We wish to call attention to the fact that in many cases a single reply-sheet has been used to embody the opinions of a number of Chapters. In the case of one of the Fraternities a single blank embodied the opinions of all of the persons consulted in that Fraternity. The references made in the course of this report, therefore, do not always express the opinion of an individual, but sometimes the opinion of a considerable group of persons.

There were distributed about three hundred blanks. We have received one hundred and thirty-eight replies, which probably represent the opinions of from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five persons familiar with Chapter House affairs.

It is unfortunate that in some of their replies the reporters have been so reserved. Often where we ask for suggestions they have not been forthcoming. On the whole, however, the Committee believes that the data here studied represent, with considerable accuracy, the various shades of opinion of men interested in and familiar with Chapter House government.

I. Concerning the Care of the Chapter House.

- a. Is your Chapter House kept in proper order and in good repair?

Of the answers to this question which were sufficiently definite to permit of classification, about 80% were in the affirmative, and about 20% in the negative, showing that on the whole our various Chapter Houses are pretty well looked after.

- b. Is this done under the direction of an active member, a Committee of active members, a Committee of graduates, or by a matron under the direction and control of one of the above?

The replies to this question disclose a very great variety of organization, as follows:

In 33 cases the Chapter House is in charge of a Committee of the active men. In 27 of these the condition of the property is excellent and in 6 it is reasonably good.

Some of the suggestions made by our informants who are familiar with this type of organization are as follows:

"One interested alumnus can do lots of good by frequent visits to the Chapter House. Let the boys think they are doing it and work with them."

"One alumnus should be on the Committee when the conditions allow so that the undergraduates do not get too lax—."

"It would seem that a Committee of graduates could handle it better—."

"Personally I am inclined to favor the plan of having a matron, but I have never had first-hand experience with it."

"I believe that the running of the household affairs should be under control of a paid matron, and that buildings and grounds should be in charge of an under-graduate working under advice of a local alumnus."

"Suggest a matron."

"I believe it a good plan to have a paid manager to bear the entire responsibility. One man should have entire charge of these affairs and be solely responsible."

"Think a Committee composed of under-graduates and alumni would be more effective."

"A Committee with one responsible head appears successful."

The next most popular type of organization is a Committee made up of active men and graduates. There were 27 of these of which 24 spoke entirely favorably of the condition of their property, and 3 said that it was in moderately good condition. Here are some of the comments:

"House Committee of three members supervised by President of Alumni organization which owns the house. This works perfectly."

"A Committee of one active and one graduate member."

"The ideal arrangement is to have the property managed by a Committee of responsible alumni represented in the house by one active member."

"Active Chapter managed by House Committee of three active members; property managed by two responsible Alumni. The two Committees co-operate. This seems satisfactory."

"Tried a Committee of under-graduates, but found this unsatisfactory."

"Certain questions come up every year which require the experience of an alumnus. Graduate interest and influence are essential."

"What I have seen of the house under the charge of a matron has interested me very much."

"Have found general management of alumni more satisfactory."

"Have tried two or three plans, and have found the best to be that of active members giving inspiration and graduate members giving the business control."

"I am forced to the conclusion that the active member should control its own affairs, getting advice and assistance from graduates whenever in doubt."

Next in order of frequency is the type of organization in which the affairs of the house are in charge of a single under-graduate member, usually an officer. There were 21 of such cases, and in 20 of these the condition of the house was said to be entirely satisfactory, and one as moderately so. From these we quote:

"We have tried other plans, but this has proved satisfactory."

"Under the direction of an active member, subject to the review at Chapter meetings. This plan works excellently, but there is a possible danger that a man will be chosen who has not had sufficient experience; luckily that has never been so with us."

"It is better to have the responsibility centered in one individual."

"Experience has shown that where the authority is vested in one man the best results obtain."

"One man should be given full authority."

"I think it a good plan to give the charge to one man, and pay him a small salary."

"I believe still better results could be obtained with graduate supervision."

"Fix the responsibility on one or two men."

In 9 cases the work is in charge of a matron, acting under the direction of a Committee of the active men, and in 7 cases under a matron serving under some other supervisory authority. Comments in connection with these are as follows:

"A mixed Committee should be more successful."

"Matron, under control of mixed Committee of active men and graduates. We are about to turn the matter over to a Committee of active members."

"Would suggest employment of a matron in each Chapter House."

"The work is done by matron, officers of the Chapter and trustees of the House funds."

"Matron looks after the House, which is kept up by an active Chapter and Alumni Committee. The plan has proved satisfactory."

"We prefer the combination of a matron and an under-classman."

"We have tried a Committee, and tried during without a matron. We have a house manager assisted by a matron. One man works better than the Committee. Matron's services invaluable."

"Matron under the direction of a steward and assistant steward, who are active members. This makes a very good combination."

"Matron under the direction of a Committee of active members. Matron system most satisfactory."

"A matron and a permanent House Committee."

In 7 cases the work was in charge of an undergraduate associated with a graduate Committee. From these we take the following:

"An active member with an alumnus adviser. It seems to me that our Chapter should have a matron if only for the refining influence that a woman adds."

"One active man responsible to the House Committee of the Alumni Association. Our plan is a success."

"House manager supervised by graduate Committee."

"An active man and a Committee of the Alumni."

"Alumni Committee with an undergraduate steward."

In addition to these more frequent types we have other types, some of which will be apparent from the following quotations:

"Alumni Association and a Committee of Seniors."

"I believe a Board of Trustees, Alumni, not more than three in number, should have absolute control of Chapter House management."

"A Senior Committee."

"A Committee of upper-classmen. Results very satisfactory."

"A competent steward, under the supervision of recent graduates assisted by periodical visits of ladies, relatives of the active men."

"A mixed Committee of active men, graduates, and a Committee of mothers."

"All of the officers, except the steward, are Alumni, who form an association. The man who handles affairs should be paid for the service and be on a salary basis rather than the system we have of giving the steward his room and board gratis."

"A Committee of graduates."

"The trustees of the corporation have charge, the active Chapter can only suggest."

"A resident graduate is House manager."

Although in many cases of undergraduate control the condition of the Chapter House is said to be satisfactory, the suggestions of those who have had experience of that form of government refer so often to the desirability of Alumni co-operation, as to indicate that, after all, such co-operation is to be preferred. And we conclude that a model form of Chapter House government should include the participation of one or more graduate members.

II. *Conduct in Chapter Houses.*

- a. Is the conduct of students in residence in the Chapter House satisfactory?
- b. If so, is this controlled by an officer or a Committee of the active men, by a mixed Committee of active men and graduates, a Committee of graduates, or by a matron acting under one of the above?
- c. If House rules are employed to what extent are they enforced?
- d. Kindly give us a digest of the House rules with such comments as seem to you desirable.
- e. In what way, if any, has the Faculty co-operated in controlling the conduct of men in the Chapter Houses?

a. Is the conduct of students in residence in the Chapter House satisfactory?

In 14 cases it was described as very satisfactory. As throwing some light on the reasons for this satisfactory condition of affairs the following quotations may be of value:

"Our alumni and our members on the faculty are frequently at the House."

"Due to strict House rules and their rigid enforcement."

"Under the control of the seniors guided by the trustees, the conduct of the students in the Chapter is the best for twenty-five years to my knowledge."

"We have found that for the maintenance of discipline a senior delegation considerable in numbers and in sincerity is needed—in fact is essential."

In 83 cases it was described as satisfactory.

In 20 cases as reasonably or moderately or not exactly satisfactory.

"Generally speaking it is not in my opinion in any of the middle Western Chapter Houses with which I am acquainted."

"When House Committee is lax there is apt to be too much confusion in the evenings."

"As much as could be expected without the presence of a woman."

"We feel that some individuals could keep their individual rooms in better order."

In 2 cases the expression was used—"More satisfactory than in the dormitory."

b. If so, is this controlled by an officer or a Committee of the active men, by a mixed Committee of active men and graduates, a Committee of graduates, or by a matron acting under one of the above?

The most popular form of control is that of an executive or House Committee. There were 27 such cases:

"A House Committee of three seniors from whose decision in matters of discipline there is no appeal."

"The President and a member from each class enforce by-laws. Conduct also regulated by open criticism in Chapter meetings."

"A Committee of active members reporting in meetings infractions of rules."

"Committee of active men with advice from Committee of Alumni Association."

"A Committee of active members."

"Three upper-classmen."

"A discipline Committee of one upper-classman."

"A Committee chosen from active Chapter. Each under-classman has a senior advisor."

"A House manager and House Committee."

In 25 cases the conduct of the members was in charge of the officers of the House:

"The head of the House assisted by the seniors. No one is regularly appointed for such work."

"Controlled more particularly by the active head of the Chapter, also the upper-classmen, particularly the seniors."

"A constitutional officer and often by senior members."

"House manager and head of Chapter have control."

"President and treasurer have charge."

"An officer to whom members are quick to bring complaint when their personal comfort or liberty is infringed upon."

"In extreme cases the entire Chapter acts as a court."

In 21 cases it was described as being in charge of the seniors or the upper-classmen :

"By the senior class, usually under the leadership of the President."

"Upper-class Committee."

"Seniors of the Chapter subject to supervision by the alumni."

"A senior council and the officers act to maintain discipline."

"A Committee of seniors; in severe cases the intervention of a graduate advisor."

In 12 cases, public sentiment was said to control:

"We manage to regulate ourselves by House rules passed in the meeting."

"We consider the matter of conduct in the House one in which everybody should lend his cooperation."

"By tradition and sentiment, reenforced when necessary by the counsel of interested alumni."

"The active men under friendly graduate advice."

"By public opinion chiefly and by House manager as regards abuse of House and furnishings."

"In the hands of the students themselves."

"Left to their own self-respect. A faculty member is called upon under great stress."

In 8 cases, the House Committee acting under the direction of an officer :

"Undergraduate Committee supervised by the President."

"House Committee under the direction of the President."

"A Committee of active men subject to the supervision of the officers."

"President working in conjunction with an advisory Committee, two seniors, two juniors and one sophomore."

"President aided by an executive Committee of three."

In 4 cases an active officer and one alumnus:

"An officer subject to the supervision of the alumnus advisor."
"Officers of the Chapter responsible to an alumni committee."

In 3 cases by a matron:

"We are required to have a matron approved by the college,
thus causing the boys to use great care in their conduct."

"A matron and member of the faculty."

"Matron under the supervision of a regular member."

In 3 cases by a manager appointed by the active men:

"We appoint an active man to look after this. He is individually responsible to look after the rest. If you leave this to a Committee you do not have the results you do with one man."

In 7 cases alumni participate in the control:

"A mixed Committee."

"A Committee of active members and graduates."

c. *If house rules are employed to what extent are they enforced?*

In 62 cases they are said to be enforced strictly or absolutely.

In 17 cases, fairly well.

In 6 cases, indifferently well.

In 12 cases, there were said to be no rules.

d. *Kindly give us a digest of the House Rules with such comments as seem to you desirable.*

Very few complied with this request, too few to justify any attempt at codification. In some cases the range of subjects covered was very broad, and of all possible degrees of importance. It seems best therefore to submit an outline of the facts as brought out by this question.

The subject most frequently legislated upon by the Chapters is as to the use of alcohol in the Chapter Houses. 51 say that its use is entirely prohibited in the Chapter House. In a few cases the use of alcoholic beverages in any form is restricted to occasions when graduates are present, and then under the strictest supervision.

In 40 cases gambling is prohibited.

In 30 cases study hours are said to be regulated.

In 24 cases silence is imposed during certain hours under certain conditions.

In 11 cases rules are quoted showing that the liberty of under-class men is restricted if their classroom work is not satisfactory.

In 1 case, there is a rule against smoking in the Chapter House.

In 3 cases against card playing on Sunday.

In 3 cases regarding damage to property.

In 3 cases rough-house is forbidden.

- e. In what way, if any, has the faculty co-operated in controlling the conduct of men in the Chapter Houses?*

With reference to faculty co-operation, it is rather surprising to see the number of cases in which no attempt is made on the part of college authorities to exercise any control over the conduct of Students resident in Chapter Houses. This was said to be true in 61 cases. As examples, take the following:

"There has been no co-operation from the faculty in this matter. They have never in any way had official dealings with the Fraternities."

"None officially but we have two members in the faculty who act in an advisory capacity."

"In no way."

In 7 cases the Chapter House had a faculty advisor, but this was voluntary with the Chapter and was not imposed by the authority of the institution. The practice seems to be fairly common for residents in the Chapters to advise with members of the faculty. In some cases the dean of men has direct control over the student body with reference to conduct.

"By appointing a member of the faculty as advisory to the Chapter, the same being if possible a member of that Fraternity."

"Each Fraternity chooses a graduate member of the faculty to act as advisor to whom must be submitted all regulations in regard to life in the Chapters."

"The dean of men has direct control over entire student body."

"Violations of the university rules are handled by the dean of men."

"Voluntary co-operation on our part with the dean of the college."

"The dean confers with upper-classmen and advises those of poor conduct."

In 4 cases the Chapters were required to adopt rules satisfactory to the college:

"A copy of the rules must be on file in the office of the dean."

"A Committee on student life requires each Chapter to adopt and file rules and to appoint a House Committee which is held responsible."

"The faculty co-operates by making rules in regard to general conditions, a ban on liquor in the House, etc."

"Faculty recommends House rules and encourages honor spirit and scholarship."

In 2 cases the college compelled the employment of a matron:

"By requiring us to have a matron."

"Compel employment of matron."

In 1 case a member of the faculty was resident in the House. Whether this was compulsory or not does not appear.

In several cases the college fostered a local inter-fraternity agreement:

"The dean co-operates, advising and promoting. The faculty depends, too, upon the pan-Hellenic Association over which one member of the faculty presides."

"The faculty has organized co-operative meetings of the Presidents of all Fraternities."

"Through Interfraternity Council and by suggestion of faculty members."

In 7 cases, scholarship reports issued by the faculty are mentioned:

"A scholarship chart is issued each year giving the standing of all Fraternities."

"Faculty report to President any freshmen delinquent in class work."

"We receive monthly reports of the standing of each man. The Students' Interests Committee also enacts rules. Faculty also attempts to help us solve the rushing question."

In 3 cases a students' Committee of the faculty:

"Faculty makes constant use of the Fraternities to help it enforce and maintain high standards of scholarship and conduct."

"By means of the Students' Interests Committee."

In 4 cases, a students' disciplinary Committee:

"The Students' Affairs' Committee supervise the conduct of the men."

"The faculty maintains a Committee on disciplinary probation."

Moral Welfare, 1 case.

"The faculty looks after their moral welfare."

Religious Welfare, 1 case.

"Definite propaganda to encourage church and chapel attendance."

Frequent visits by the faculty are mentioned in one case:

"The members of the faculty visit us at unexpected times and frequently give us very pointed talks."

We conclude from this testimony that the conduct of men in the Chapter House is best controlled through the active men steadied by co-operation of Alumni and that it is extremely desirable that the faculty manifest a steady interest in this aspect of student life by informal, friendly visits from time to time. Courtesies of this kind must be of the greatest value to the under-classmen.

III. *Finances of Chapter.*

- a. Are the finances of the Chapter House efficiently and satisfactorily managed?
- b. If so, is this done by an officer of the Chapter, a Committee of active men, a mixed Committee of active men and graduates, or a Committee of graduates?
- c. Is an attempt made to separate the cost of room and board, of social activities, of up-keep of the Chapter House?
- d. What method of bookkeeping do you employ?
- e. Do you prepare a budget at the beginning of each college year?
- f. To what extent is credit given to the members and how is payment enforced?
- g. What defects have you found in your system of financial control, and what changes in practice would you consider advantageous?

- a. *Are the finances of the Chapter House efficiently and satisfactorily managed?*

85% of our informants replied that their finances were satisfactorily managed, and in 15% they were not altogether satisfactorily managed. We quote:

"System not followed strictly, accounts not promptly collected, books not painstakingly kept."

"The success of administration has been measured by the experience and energy of the Chapter officers. A few individuals are inexcusably in arrears."

"Too much credit is given and frequently payment is not enforced."

"About once in four or five years graduates have to straighten out their methods, and start them right again. I believe a standing Committee of graduates and under-graduate officers would keep matters going—"

"Relationship between members seems to prevent the application of rules used by men's clubs to enforce the prompt payment of obligations. The active men allow sympathy for a delinquent to warp what business judgment they have."

"No effective manner of enforcing payment."

"Defects due largely to incompetence of officers or lack of zeal in their work."

"Credit unlimited, the enforcement of payment usually a failure."

"Chapter expenses are much higher than necessary, owing to inefficient methods. Credit is allowed to too great an extent, and the penalty of withdrawal of Chapter privileges is not often enough enforced."

"We have had trouble with men leaving the Chapter owing large accounts—."

We have set forth in advance, these unfavorable opinions of the various systems of finance, as we believe they give an idea of all the criticisms, and, by having them in mind, the various types of organization and opinions expressed thereupon which follow will be more intelligible.

b. If so, is this done by an officer of the Chapter, a Committee of active men, a mixed Committee of active men and graduates, or a Committee of graduates?

The most frequent practice is to lodge the responsibility for the finances of the Chapter in the hands of one or more officers of the Fraternity. This was true in about 35% of all cases. Among the comments upon this system, we note the following:

"By an officer of the Chapter. The service depends on the calibre of the officer. Books are audited each year in the national offices."

"The Treasurer handles all funds of the Chapter; the Steward looks after the table. He O. K.'s the bills paid by the Treasurer, who must get all other expenditures O. K.'d by a Committee of active men."

"Our Treasurer is an under-graduate elected by under-graduates, but subject to the approval of officers of the corporation."

"The manager fixes the financial policy of the House and authorizes expenditures. The Treasurer is responsible for the funds."

"Under-graduate House Committee, and public sentiment."

"An officer of the Chapter with other reasonable assistance."

"A finance Committee of graduates might help, but I doubt it. In emergencies, graduates come in and straighten things out."

"An active Treasurer with graduate supervision."

"In the past, by active men. From now on, Alumni will oversee money matters."

"By an under-graduate Treasurer whose books are audited each month."

"By an officer of the Chapter and the Committee of graduates."

"Officer of Chapter, Steward and Treasurer."

The next most popular form of organization is where the undergraduates look after the housekeeping force and the graduates exercise control of the property. We quote:

"The affairs of the property are in the hands of the graduate Treasurer, but the income from the room rent and the Chapter House tax and the board is wholly in the hands of the under-graduate Steward."

"Current expenses by active Chapter. Permanent equipment by trustees."

"Chapter finances managed by Committee of one active member; the real estate is managed by an active member and a graduate."

"An officer of the Chapter controls the Chapter accounts. Chapter pays rent to Alumni holding the house."

"The current finances are handled by one man in the house who receives \$20.00 per month for his work. Permanent Chapter funds are handled by Alumni Association. Room and board are combined in the current expenses, and a special assessment is levied to meet all extra expenses."

"Income from invested funds, repairs to house, etc., in hands of trustees. Room-rent, dues, board are in hands of under-graduate Treasurer. Alumni Committee ordered books at least three times a year."

Another form of organization frequently mentioned is an officer aided by a Committee from the active Chapter.

"It is done by an active officer aided by an active Committee."

"An officer of the Chapter under the control of Committee of active men."

"Handled by the Treasurer of Committee of active Chapter."

"The Treasurer, the Steward, and Committee of active men."

"The Treasurer and his assistant, and an auditing Committee all of active men."

Frequent forms of organization are:

"Mixed Committee of active men and graduates."

"Mixed Committee of active men and graduates, of which resident graduates perform the most important duties."

"A finance Committee composed of two seniors, one junior and a graduate."

Other types are active men and one Alumnus:

"Officer of the Chapter and a Committee composed of active members also under the supervision of the Alumni."

"A Committee of active men acting with the approval of the Treasurer of the board of trustees."

"An officer of the Chapter with an alumnus auditor to look over the accounts and advise."

"An Executive Committee of active men and one alumnus."

"Active men and one alumnus."

Summing up this phase of the subject it appears that the most frequent form of organization is the House Committee of active men. Next in order is the single officer; then the officer assisted by or under the control of a Committee of active men; then the officer or Committee from the active men associated with a graduate advisor, then a mixed Committee of active men and graduates, and at the other extreme when the organization is entirely conducted by graduates. We infer from the quotations here given, that, in those cases in which an undergraduate Committee has control, the proportion of dissatisfaction is greater than in any other arrangement, and that the least dissatisfaction is found among those in which there is graduate participation.

c. Is an attempt made to separate the cost of room and board, of social activities, of up-keep of the Chapter House?

In almost all cases, these items are kept separate, only eight of the replies indicate that all the Chapter funds are merged into a single account, and disbursed therefrom for all purposes. It appears from this, that the practice of keeping a separate itemized account of the various expenditures is in very general use among Fraternities. This is as it should be.

d. What method of bookkeeping do you employ?

In more than two-thirds of all cases, the system used is that prescribed by the general Fraternity or by the Inter-Fraternity Conference. In almost all of the remaining cases the method is described as double entry, and in only two cases is the bookkeeping single entry.

e. Do you prepare a budget at the beginning of each college year?

The majority of Chapters, about 60%, do not do so, although the tendency to prepare a budget and to attempt to live within it is evidently growing. We read:

"No, but it is a splendid idea."

"Personal'y I prefer a budget system."

"Just beginning to study this subject."

f. To what extent is credit given to the members and how is payment enforced?

This subject of credit seems to be the most trying one with which the Chapters have to deal, so far as their finances are concerned. In very many of the reports, we find some allusion to the subject. We quote at random as follows:

"Unlimited credit and no way of enforcing payment can be found."

"Payment enforced by any means available usually a failure."

"There is no effective means of enforcing payment."

"To a great extent the enforcement is theoretically by withdrawal of Chapter privileges, but is not often resorted to."

"No credit is given without the signature of the party to an incontestable note for 90 days, not over, in time."

"Room rent and dues are allowed to run 6 weeks, then a fine of 20% of the amount is added."

"Allow one month on room rent, then a fine is placed; three weeks on board, no board allowed after that unless account is paid."

"Credit allowed at ten days' grace, after that delinquent is deprived of the privileges of the dining-room. This is strictly enforced. All dues and rents are to be cleared up at the end of each semester. If payment is not made or a note given, the man is asked to leave the House."

"Board is paid two weeks in advance, and dues one month in advance, and no credit is systematically given."

"Unlimited credit is extended when the needs of the member is apparent. We rely upon honor solely for payment."

"Limited credit, payment enforced by fines on percentage system, with suspension as extreme penalty."

"Credit not allowed excepting by a vote of the Chapter."

"Short credit, then security is asked; expulsion is resorted to in extreme cases."

"Time limit, board due one month in advance, if not paid, boy gets his meals elsewhere. Similar rule as to room rent."

"Payments are due by the 15th of the month; after two months, parents or guardian are written to. At the end of the year all payments must be made or note given with satisfactory security. Too long credit has occasionally been given."

"Credit is given pretty freely excepting in room rent, but we have had little trouble. Meals are supposed to stop after two weeks, but often this is not strictly observed. The delinquent appears before a Committee of active men, and meals are stopped, etc."

"Room rent must be paid promptly; board must not be more than one week in arrears, and ten dollars arrears is allowed in Chapter dues."

"Members who are behind thirty days are automatically denied privileges of House and of membership until obligations are met."

"A ten days' time limit is given, after which neither board nor room is allowed delinquent."

"Ten per cent interest for thirty days, and 'no pay, no eats'."

"After a reasonable time, the parent is notified. In one or two cases this has resulted in acquainting the parent with the fact that money sent for expenses was being used for other purposes."

"Bills are payable before the 15th of the following month; fine of twenty-five cents a day for ten days if not paid, then privileges are withdrawn."

"A discount of 20% given members for prompt payment of all charges excepting board. Delinquents, when accounts are over thirty days old, are supposed to be refused use of the House, although this is not always enforced."

"The members have been greatly burdened with all the amounts of bad debts. Payment is enforced by the addition of 10% delinquent fees. These have been all too generously dispensed with in special cases."

"No credit after a certain period, enforced by expulsion from the House and recourse to parents."

"If a member refuses to pay after a reasonable time, he is expelled from the Fraternity."

"In rare instances only, after consent of the entire Chapter, expulsion from the House on failure to pay. Ultimately, expulsion from the Fraternity."

"Credit is lax; in some instances a bond is required."

"Payment by delinquent is enforced by moral suasion."

g. What defects have you found in your system of financial control, and what changes in practice would you consider advantageous?

In giving these extensive quotations from the reports, we have anticipated the answers to this question, because the number of replies

which mention the subject of credit exceed by far those bearing upon any other aspect of the financial problem. Analyzing these criticisms, we find that the practice of applying a fine after a certain specified time is very general, and meets with cordial endorsement. Another is that of excluding delinquents from the use of the House and from access to the table. Next in order is the refusal of further credit beyond a specified period of time and next is the custom of notifying parents. In addition to exclusion from the use of the House, and from access to the table, some mention is made of exclusion from attendance upon meetings. We notice also the suggestion of a bond legally endorsed. The urgent recommendation to "apply business principles" shows that the granting of credit is too often in the hands of young men whose sympathies for their distressed fellows upset their judgment. A few charge the trouble to incompetence of Chapter officers, several urge Alumni control, and there are some references to the value of making Chapter purchases in advance or at wholesale, and also the advantage of pooling purchases with the Chapters of other Fraternities with a view to securing better rates.

On the whole, we conclude that the troubles of financial administration are largely those incident to the immaturity of judgment and the very meager business experience of undergraduate students, and that the co-operation of a graduate and the use of a well-considered budget as a guide, should prove efficient to overcome them.

IV. *Scholarship.*

- a. Have you been able to maintain a satisfactory scholarship among the active men?
- b. If so, is this work in charge of one of the active men, a Committee of active men, a mixed Committee of active men and graduates, or a Committee of graduates?
- c. What methods do you employ to better the scholarship of the members of the Chapter?
- d. Is your method efficient, or would you recommend changes, and, if so, what?
- e. In what way, if any, has the Faculty co-operated in helping you to maintain a satisfactory scholarship among the active men?
 - a. Have you been able to maintain a satisfactory scholarship among the active men?

Sixty per cent. of the replies express entire satisfaction with the scholarship among the active men; rather less than 20% look upon it as

average, neither good nor bad; and rather more than 20% are not satisfied.

- b. *If so, is this work in charge of one of the active men, a Committee of active men, a mixed Committee of active men and graduates, or a Committee of graduates?*

In a great majority of cases, the scholarship of the men is in charge of a Committee of active men, upper classmen and, as a rule, seniors; sometimes the officers of the Fraternity are ex-officio in charge of the work of the men. Sometimes the freshmen are assigned to upper-class advisers; in some cases reference is made to the use of house rules to regulate study hours of those who are delinquent. In some cases, the comparative standing of the Fraternities is watched by college authorities. Very often, men in the active Chapter secure from time to time records of the standing of their Chapter fellows. We find cases in which the Faculty is called upon for help, and where the dean is of service. One case mentions a member of the Faculty resident in Chapter House. These various forms will appear from the quotations given below:

"Active men."

"A Committee of active men assisted by Fraternity fellows and the Faculty."

"A senior is made sponsor for one or more freshmen and reports upon them."

"A Committee of active men with advice of Faculty members."

"One of the Faculty brothers residing in the house has looked after this for the past years."

"A Scholarship Committee of upper classmen enforces study rules."

"One active man and one graduate member with alumnus adviser."

"Senior class who confer with alumni on any case they cannot handle."

"The Pan-Hellenic Association stimulates through rivalry between all the Chapters in the college. Upper classmen are responsible for the men. A Committee co-operates with the dean and enjoys his assistance."

"Work not delegated to any one person or Committee."

"Statistics compiled in the office of the Dean and reports sent to each Fraternity."

"Presiding officers assisted by upper classmen."

"The University Faculty gives this matter general attention, but its corrective measures more often are misguided than good."

"We have no Committee in charge, we leave it up to the man personally."

"No supervision."

"An active man and a graduate."

"An under-graduate officer in co-operation with the dean."

"No one is in charge, but competition for senior societies keeps men in senior scholarship."

"Under-graduate Committee with member of Advisory Committee."

"Honor system with head of Chapter active in the general study. Study hall employed for delinquent freshmen."

"All the national organization can do is for the general or traveling Secretary to visit the dean and other members of the Faculty, report and talk conditions over with the Chapter, and advise with the graduates and officers of the Chapter Almuni Association, and, in addition, we strongly believe in publicity. We publish in each issue of our magazine the standing of our Chapters, and think this of greater value than after-dinner orations or long articles in magazines published.

"The presiding officer gets reports from the dean, and then talks with the individuals needing it. It is a case of personal influence coupled with *esprit du corps*. A Committee of upper-classmen obtains the standings and announces them publicly every two weeks."

"Scholarship Committee has complete authority. Popular sentiment and Fraternity rivalry help to make this work easy."

c. What methods do you employ to better the scholarship of the members of the Chapter?

The method employed has been, to great extent, indicated in the quotations given above—the publishing of grades, the use of prizes, the regulations of the hours of study, activity of special Committee or of upper-classmen, careful attention to the standing of each man, etc., and the use of honor roll are among the methods employed. Because of the importance of the subject we quote at length:

"Reports are received every two weeks from the Faculty; Freshmen are kept in evenings until record is clear."

"If a man gets low in scholarship, we make it a point to interview him privately."

"The marks are read at the Chapter meetings, and the low members are forced to study in the house during special hours, especially the under-classmen. The dean keeps in close personal touch with the members of each Fraternity."

"Monthly reports on two lower classes tabulated and taken up with individuals by senior supervisor. Chapter discussion when necessary."

"Frequent conferences between members and Faculty. Continual examination of the under-classmen's records through the co-oper-

tion of the dean. Delinquency in scholarship met by adequate punishment, by forceful exhortation. The alumni naturally think it their part to keep the Chapter up to a reasonable rank."

"Reports on standing of under-classmen received every few weeks from the Faculty in response to printed cards sent out by the active Chapter."

"The 'big brother' attitude on the part of the older men."

"Appoint tutors to the dull."

"The Alumni Club tenders annually a key, with ceremony, at one of the principal dinners, to the member of the Chapter, who, in his Senior year, is found to have been of highest achievement during the first three years of his course. Also moral fibre, college and Fraternity service, and citizenship are taken into consideration by the Committee."

"If a member is falling behind, we single him out, find out the cause, and force him to conform to strict study hours."

"First, private advice, then public lecture, then lecture by adviser, and, in few cases, corporal punishment."

"The Fraternity offers a reward to the best average scholarship standing of a Chapter in each district."

"Scholarship Committee secures from the dean's office the rank of every man in the Chapter, and in that way knows the men who need assistance. These are then tutored until they are out of trouble."

"Monthly reports sent from each instructor to the Scholarship Committee."

"Constant reference to scholarship in meetings, enforcement of house rules, especially among Freshmen."

"Continual appeal to Fraternity pride and individual satisfaction."

"Monthly grades; interview those who need help; hours of study enforced; keep in touch with the delinquent men."

"Each under-classman is directly responsible to an upper-class adviser. Men who are not doing satisfactory work are required to drop the course or give up the activity which interferes with their study."

"We call the individual before the Trustees, read the riot act, and put the man on probation, directing the Seniors to nominate special study hours."

"Monthly reports from university; those below taken to task, and, if persistent, deprived of privileges of pool-room and other time-consumers and distractors."

"By censure in meetings."

"Distribute cards to instructors who mail them to us as soon as a man shows any weakness. A step in time then does the work."

"We reason with them on the fault of idleness, and compile reports of their term work, neither of which has much effect on

those to whom it is directed. The rule *re* Freshmen study hours is inefficient. Our method (Committee of three active men) is not efficient."

"University publishes a paper of the relative standing of all Chapters. We do the same with the men in the Chapter, showing their relative standing with each other."

"A merit system granting points for scholarship and also for other activities. A gold medal is awarded each year to the upper-classman having the highest number of points, and another a silver medal to the lower-classman having the highest number of points."

"Men with credits below 70 are not initiated. We do not let one failure hold a man out, but if he has two or three he is barred."

"Committee gets in touch with each man's record through the registrar. It has power to recommend punishment."

"Every three weeks cards are sent to professors of each Freshman and Sophomore to ascertain his standing. If the man is low, he is made to study at the Chapter House until his marks are raised. Upper-classmen also aid him, if desired. The Freshmen cannot leave town without permission. Low men are kept in town."

"The upper-class men simply keep prodding Sophomores and Freshmen."

"Monthly reports from heads of college Chapters."

"Weekly report obtained from the dean of each class, showing up the work of each man. In cases in which the members are averaging low, advice of the instructor is sought, upper-classman coaches."

"Each Senior has one Freshman to look after."

d. Is your method efficient, or would you recommend changes, and, if so, what?

On the whole, the Chapters are satisfied with the efficiency of the various methods they are employing. Many of them, however, express the opinion that rather more efficient methods could be devised, and some are quite dissatisfied with such methods as they are now employing. We quote some typical replies:

"Close co-operation on the part of the Faculty would be greatly appreciated."

"We recommend a system of Faculty co-operation with a mixed Committee. Reports to parents are obtained through co-operation."

"More co-operation through the alumni. Former graduates returning oftentimes give the impression that scholarship is not essential."

"Use of monthly cards is quite satisfactory, though we hope at some time to start a scholarship fund."

"Would suggest some means of forcing delinquents to work."

"Believe Faculty should co-operate to the extent of advising under-graduate Chapter Committee when members get below a certain percentage or are not doing good classroom work."

"A Committee of graduates would work better than the use of an upper-classman alone."

"Our system of having the president of the active Chapter take the responsibility needs a good deal of changing. There ought to be some way of controlling the upper-classmen. We get along fairly well with the Freshmen."

"We have considered changes from a Committee of active men, but do not know just what they will be."

"Keep a man out of social activities to better his scholarship."

"A public display of each scholarship grade is made by the Committee in charge. The method will have a good effect."

"We used one man for each Freshman, but our method was not efficient, and we changed to a Committee of active Seniors."

"An active member, scholarship Chairman is not very efficient, perhaps a mixed Committee of active men and graduates is the best solution."

"Men behind in their examinations should not be allowed to vote in Chapter affairs or hold office."

"A Scholarship Committee of one man is, on the whole, successful."

"A Committee of upper-class men in charge is efficient."

"A Committee of active men securing monthly reports from the Faculty works satisfactorily."

"Weekly reports from the dean show the work of each man and proves efficient. A Committee of active men and Senior in charge of one Freshman has produced good results."

"In charge of no one. The upper-class men help the young fellows not very efficient. Would recommend Committee of upper-class men."

"Committee of upper-class advisers have proven satisfactory."

"Our method of placing each Freshman in charge of a Senior, and leaving the other classes alone is not efficient."

"One educator says: 'Personal conference with upper-class men is employed. We are not satisfied.'

"Our method, a Committee of active men, is not entirely satisfactory."

"Weekly reports of standing read in Chapter meeting. Would recommend closer co-operation with the Faculty."

"A Committee of active men is not efficient. I can recommend no other scheme unless it is a competition for a local trophy."

"A Committee of active men directing Freshman study. This method should be extended to Sophomores."

"Committee of active men not very efficient; would suggest an added alumnus or two."

"An active, though not too overt, campaign by alumni, encouraging study and cultivating ideas by example, informal talks, bringing in prominent educators as guests, gift books, in other words, a positive rather than a negative method." (This suggestion from a source employing an alumni adviser and a Committee of active men.)

"There should be greater care taken to choose men of good scholarship on the Committee of active men."

e. In what way, if any, has the faculty co-operated in helping you to maintain a satisfactory scholarship among the active men?

In many cases, the Faculty co-operation has taken the form of publishing the scholarship standing, either of the various Fraternities or of the individual men. Competition between Fraternities for scholarship standing is quite frequent. We note prizes offered by the Pan-Hellenic Conference among the Fraternities. The various types of faculty co-operation will best appear from the quotations taken from those reports that contain answers to this question. In a number of cases, the question was not answered at all. In some, the interest was apparently but lukewarm; in others, as will be seen from the following quotations, the interest is very deep:

"Furnishing grades on cards provided by Inter-Fraternity Council."

"It does not worry the Faculty." (This from a very old and well-known University.)

"The adviser of men spends most of his time with the Freshmen. Men are kept frequently advised of the condition of their work. Spirit of the Faculty is one of sympathy, not one of initiative."

"If the record of a man is bad, he is notified to consult with the Faculty."

"Semester reports of comparative scholarship has had a measurably good effect in stimulating interest."

"For years they did not recognize the necessity of help, but since the establishment of Interfraternity Council they are more helpful."

"Conference with the men in the class, and with the upper-class men of the Chapters."

"By filling out our cards, and by personal advice in many cases."

"The Faculty as a body has given no co-operation." (This from a prominent technical school.)

"Monthly reports of progress are available in one department, semi-annual reports in other departments, no reports in some. Not satisfactory."

"Annual list of Fraternity standings and averages."

"The Dean co-operates with all the Chapters."

"The Faculty is close to the students. Personal conference frequent."

"The Faculty offers cup to be held by the Fraternity with the highest average in scholarship."

"By consulting with the responsible members, by talking it over with the delinquent members, by writing to parents."

"Willing to supply records."

"Conference between Chapter Committee and Faculty Committee."

"Sometimes by talks in Chapter Meetings."

"No co-operation as a rule. There are some exceptions, and in such cases, good results follow."

"Faculty gives scholarship marks at any time."

"Largely by criticism or threats."

"A stamped card is sent each instructor, who fills out the blank space with the grade for the month, and returns to the Committee."

"They are supposed to send in records of the under-class men of the Fraternities every three months."

"Informal interview given students on request."

"No co-operation except to individuals who fall behind in their work."

"Send reports three times a term to students whose work is unsatisfactory. Copies are sent to the head of each Fraternity; twice a year the Fraternities whose scholarship is below the average is posted. Each Fraternity is notified of its exact standing as compared with other Fraternities and Clubs."

"They report to individual Brothers generally before conditions are too bad, and assist them in any way they can."

"Only by giving reports as asked for."

"No co-operation at present. In future, Faculty will judge scholarship percentages of Fraternities. This will help improve standing."

"The Deans have endorsed our plan of using cards twice a semester in case our men show any weakness."

"The method of ranking Fraternities in order of scholarship and putting the average rank of all in their order from the highest to the lowest."

"The Faculty has initiated nothing. A scheme suggested by one of the Fraternities for improvement in scholarship met with the entire sympathy and support of the President. Owing to some mismanagement, the scheme petered out, and has not been revived."

"The Faculty has co-operated by criticising the methods of study of individual members; by helping men directly where possible, and by giving out marks."

"The Faculty is starting a system of competition between the Fraternities, the Pan-Hellenic has offered a cup for scholarship."

"By giving the standing of our Freshmen to us once a month."

"Only by reporting Fraternity standings four time a year."

"Failure of the Faculty to co-operate entirely makes it impossible for the system to reach its highest efficiency. By monthly reports of students' standing."

"Occasionally notifying us when certain of our men are in danger of flunking."

"They have not co-operated, but have 'bust out' any student who fails."

"An Interfraternity scholarship competition for a prize, but few of the Fraternities are interested in the plan."

"By publishing the averages of the percentages of the Fraternities each semester."

"At one time, they notified the men if they were low, but now it is left largely to our system of securing through the Committee of active men the grades of our fellows."

"We give every thirty days a report of each man in the Chapter. Many of the class advisers get word to us if men are not working."

"They give estimate of man's work and suggestions as to weakness."

The quotations which have been presented here give a fair cross-section of the various methods which have been developed by the Chapters in the many colleges and universities in which our Fraternities are placed.

On the whole they show a keen interest in the subject and a strong desire to accomplish results. Everywhere we see, on the one hand, the college authorities, the Chapter officers, the upper-class Committees, frequent grade reports, constant supervision; on the other hand, the under-graduates and especially the under-classmen, on whose behalf and against whom all of this pressure is being exerted. It is probable that there is no other single method which should promise better or even as good results. We unqualifiedly endorse it as a very excellent means to accomplish the end in view.

But failures from this method are not infrequent and it may be that some of them are due to what, in the language of a recent graduate whose testimony has come to the attention of the Committee, is described as: "Too much heckling." Our informant says that many a young man becomes discouraged and disgusted because he is constantly heckled; that, instead of continually hounding under-classmen to do

better work, much more could be accomplished by inducing them to fix their own goals and by encouraging them to strive to attain them. It is his opinion that, at monthly intervals, in Chapter meetings, each active man should be required to give to the Chapter a statement of his standing in each subject during the preceding month and his intentions with respect to his studies during the next month. If an under-graduate is doing poor work in any subject and reports that fact to his fellows in public meeting and at the same time declares that it is his intention to do better during the next month, he will be much more apt to make good his promises than if he were working under the coercion of Chapter discipline.

His suggestion, then, is to induce the students themselves to fix their own goal, counting upon their pride, their self-respect, to help them to make good.

The plan seems to this Committee so promising that we have ventured to bring it to the attention of this Conference.

Turning again to the testimony, we cannot condemn too strongly those Chapters which are applying no systematic attention to the scholarship of their men; and meriting the same condemnation with them are those colleges that make little or no use of the Fraternities.

With regard to the co-operation of the colleges we think that in many places the Fraternities are imposing an onerous and unnecessary burden upon the teaching staff when they ask the Faculty and instructors to furnish them with monthly or even frequent reports of the standing of their men. The Fraternity may wish to have all this information, but it does not *need* so much and it should not ask for what it does not need. It should expect to be notified when any one of its members is falling behind in his scholarship in any subject. That is all that the Fraternity really needs. A system based upon the theory that only delinquents shall be the subject of notification to the Chapter should be easily carried out, would involve little labor on the part of instructors, and would afford to both Chapters and students all the information, all the protection they need. On the other hand, if an instructor allows a man in any of his classes to fail without fair warning and an opportunity to make good, he is unworthy of his calling. But we should not expect him to afford protection to those who do not need any protection. Colleges that require their instructors to furnish these unnecessary reports are imposing an unreasonable burden upon them and colleges which fail to give protection to students who need it are neglecting their plain duty.

V. *Student Activities.*

- a. Do men resident in the Chapter House devote more or less time to student activities than do other students of like ability?

- b. Does a tendency to loaf at the Chapter House take the place of proper participation in college life?
- c. What means do you take to stimulate or to restrain the active men in this department of their college life?
- d. Have you any suggestions bearing upon this subject?
 - a. *Do men resident in the Chapter House devote more or less time to student activities than do other students of like ability?*

About 65% of the replies show that in the opinion of our informants, men resident in Chapter Houses devote more time to student activities than do other students. About 30% of the replies express doubt whether more or less time is devoted or they affirm that there is no difference in the amount of time devoted; and only 5% express the opinion that residents in Chapter Houses devote less time.

It may, therefore, be accepted as probably true that students in Chapter Houses pay more attention to student activities than those who are non-resident.

- b. *Does a tendency to loaf at the Chapter House take the place of proper participation in college life?*

25% answer this question in the affirmative. 67% in the negative, and in a few cases the reply is qualified by such remarks as:

- "There is a tendency, but it is cared for by seniors."
- "No. It affects study more than anything else."
- "A proper spirit in the House keeps that tendency down to a minimum."
- "Insistent prodding helps to keep students to participate."
- "This tendency is discouraged and is practically vanquished."
- "Depends upon each Chapter. But in general my answer would be, 'No'."

- c. *What means do you take to stimulate or to restrain the active men in this department of their college life?*

About 95% of the replies to this inquiry show that a more or less systematic effort is made by the active men to stimulate this participation. The methods used will appear in the following quotations:

- "All are urged to get into this if their scholarship is O. K."
- "Frequent appeals to their loyalty to the college."
- "Getting freshmen well started is very important, followed up by Chapter discussion and senior supervision."

"Early in the college year we endeavor to have some of the older men who were prominent in college activities in their time talk to the active men and increase their interest."

"Peanut politics on the campus are frowned upon, other activities are encouraged. Upper-classmen are urged to give advice to under-classmen."

"We urge men to take part in whatever activity they are fitted for."

"The Activities Committee of upper-classmen makes every freshman pick out some activity."

"Honor of the Fraternity compels most of the men to participate in some activity."

"Special Committee tries to whip the men into activities for the sake of their reputation and their respect and honor in the Chapter. Graduates are asked to talk. A trophy room is kept to do honor to those who have made good, with photographs in costume and history of members who have won distinction in college activities."

"All active men are required to participate in student activities."

"Each man is started out in his freshman year in some line of activity, and approbation throughout the Chapter serves to keep most of them engaged during their entire college course."

"We have an honor book in which the record of each man is kept."

"The upper-classmen instruct the freshmen and encourage them to participate."

"Freshmen sometimes advised in fraternity meetings to enter into college activities."

"We urge freshmen to take up some activity as a means to cultivate college spirit."

"Men are advised to follow some line from the first year. Success has followed our efforts."

"We try to secure reputation in every department."

"He is urged or restrained depending upon the condition of his scholastic work."

"Upper-classmen see to it that each individual makes an effort in some activity."

"The Senior Committee tries to have each man have at least one activity outside the curriculum. Too many activities are discouraged. We believe that a man should have outside interests and should be too busy to dissipate."

On the other hand, a few reports show that some Chapters take no special interest in the matter as:

"They are not specifically encouraged or discouraged."

"No special means."

The number of these instances is, however, so small that it may be accepted that practically all Fraternity Chapters stimulate to a greater or less extent the interest of their membership in college activities. In some cases without any system, but among most of them quite systematically.

d. Have you any suggestions bearing upon this subject?

"Chapters should try judiciously to regulate this phase of college life."

"Find out what each new man is qualified to do and get him well started under the supervision of upper-classmen."

"Older men should impress the fact that no matter how good a man may be, unless he keeps his studies in hand he is less than no good to his college and crowd—."

"Keep Fraternity men mixing with non-fraternity men."

"It can be over-done. I think that a limit in the way of the number of Chapter credits allowed by the Fraternity is necessary in some cases."

"The best men are too often loaded down with honors and offices which they undertake too generously for the sake of the Chapter."

"Think a Committee of under-graduates and Alumni should advise with each member."

"I am beginning to wonder whether this whole business of student activities is not beginning to suffer from artificial stimulation. It may develop the character of certain boys, but, on the other hand, it certainly conventionalizes the minds and interests of many others."

"I believe in encouragement rather than compulsion. If there is any basis of inter-chapter comparison, why not a competition."

"We have had some brilliant men who spent too much time in college activity and their academic studies suffered from it. The subject has to be watched to keep it normal."

"In this Institution it is the Fraternities that are the main-stay of the college spirit."

"We think students give too much time and lay too much stress on college activities."

"Men out for athletics must train and keep in condition, i. e. refrain from liquor and other dissipation, hence athletics are encouraged."

"Every man should be encouraged to do something for his college so that he is not a social parasite."

"The Executive Committee aims to find the thing each man can best do and then push him into it."

This phase of student life seems to be receiving from the Chapters almost as careful attention as scholarship and we can very easily see how it may, in some places, be pushed to the prejudice of scholarship. It goes without saying that the judicious distribution of his time is of the utmost importance to the college student and for that reason we think that this entire subject should have the benefit of graduate as well as under-graduate attention.

VI. *Dissipation.*

- a. What steps, if any, have been taken with reference to the use of alcohol in the Chapter House, and with what result?
- b. What penalties do you impose, if any, for alcoholic excesses?
- c. What control, if any, do you exercise over your active men with respect to other forms of dissipation?
- d. What means have you found efficient to raise the standards of moral conduct of your members?
- e. Have you any suggestions regarding the control of your men in this matter?

a. What steps, if any, have been taken with reference to the use of alcohol in the Chapter House, and with what result?

About 80% of the reports say that the use of alcohol in the Chapter House is forbidden. Testimony taken from the other 20% reads as follows:

"This is controlled by student government."

"The Alumni Committee and the Faculty Students Officers' Committee forbid it. When there is enough opposition within the Chapter this prohibition is effective, otherwise it is not."

"Men are supposed to comport themselves as gentlemen, and not indulge to excess. Certainly not on the premises. All cases of too much liquor are considered in disgrace and open to criticism, etc."

"An appeal to Fraternity honor."

"An effort is being made to eliminate the use of liquor in connection with the entertainment for new men."

"Unwritten law in effect that any member drinking liquor in the House or bringing it in the House will be punished by paddling."

"Prohibition except by special authority and under strict graduate supervision."

"No Freshmen can drink at all except with the written consent of the parents, while those who have consent—can drink only in the regular cafe of the hotel separate from the bar."

"Through under-graduate and Alumni interference the use of alcohol has been greatly reduced."

"There is no formal regulation, but under-graduate public opinion distinctly frowns upon excess."

"Liquor is usually disregarded, and except at commencement times is rarely seen. I know of no hard and fast rule."

"Liquor not permitted in the house. Very much lessened since we went from dormitories to Chapter House. Public sentiment, largely speaking, is against it."

"Five dollars fine for entering the House intoxicated. Five dollars fine for drinking alcohol in the Chapter House."

"Not used in the House excepting at banquets."

"The Fraternity, as a whole, has recently gone dry; formerly we had beer as well as soft drinks after meetings, an alcoholic punch occasionally. I think that the method for a dry House is a good one."

"Only five of the more than forty Chapters of this Fraternity allow liquor at any time in the House; all the others have strict rule against it. Penalty for breach of these rules is usually severe. Under definite control by national Fraternity."

b. What penalties do you impose, if any, for alcoholic excesses?

The favorite penalty seems to be a fine. We observe this more frequently than any other one. A reprimand, sometimes privately, sometimes by the Chapter, occurs fairly frequently. Some form of corporal punishment is noticed, and in extreme cases, suspension or expulsion. We infer from the fact that the word "expulsion" is used rather frequently, that reference is made to expulsion from the House. It can hardly be that our Fraternities are expelling their men at the rate that these reports suggest. In one case, a boycott is mentioned. From among the various types of penalties, we quote the following:

"If committed in the House, fine of ten dollars; if outside the House, none, except an effort to discontinue such proceedings."

"Fines of money; deprive the men of the right to enter saloon. This regulates itself here as alcoholic excesses are looked upon with contempt."

"Fines have been levied, and in case of frequent violation, the Faculty has been asked to interfere."

"Some Chapters impose fines, etc., others have deeper rules but wink at offences."

"No penalties are enforced on upper-class men unless they bring liquor into the house, then they are expelled; if Freshmen drink without permission they are fined five dollars."

"A heavy fine, and severe action for a second offence."

"Any member bringing the Fraternity into notoriety is held liable to fine or suspension."

"Heavy fine, followed if necessary by suspension."

"Two dollars fine for first offence, suspension of house privileges for second."

"Subject to heavy fine or suspension."

"After a warning, a fine of five dollars; reading of names in Chapter meeting."

The next most frequent penalty is the reprimand, and from those reporting that method of punishment, we quote:

"Criticisms, warnings, and finally, disgrace, or in extreme cases, if necessary, expulsion."

"Personal criticism."

"Chapter censure if any member disregards private admonition. The Chapter may punish by a temporary suspension, a permanent suspension, or merely a vote of censure."

"A man is given three chances: 1—He is censured. 2—He is expelled from class for two weeks. 3—He is dropped from college."

"No penalties, but some upper-class men put offender 'on the mat'."

"No fixed penalty except disapproval and reprimand to members."

"We try not to punish but to prevent by teaching the under-class men to live the Chapter's attitude. We have very little drinking, and no excess for several years past. Expulsion for this offence came about too easily. No one wants to take the chance."

With reference to the expulsions, we quote a few as they are given to us:

"Suspension and threatened to expulsion."

"May be suspended or expelled, but, if possible, the man is disciplined and saved to himself."

"Dismissal from the Chapter House."

"Expulsion."

"Suspension or even expulsion."

"If inside the house, immediate expulsion or suspension."

"Dismissal from the Fraternity."

"Automatic expulsion."

"Expulsion for repeated offence."

Of the less serious forms of punishment we notice:

"Water cure."

"Bathtub, etc., occasionally."

"We inflict a tubbing, a period of silence; in a way ostracize him for a time."

"Rough handling and ducking in cold water in the tub."

In one case the penalty is described as follows:

"They are boycotted by the other members; if no heed is taken, report to parents or to college Dean." This is the only case in which we have observed this form of punishment.

c. What control, if any, do you exercise over your active men with respect to other forms of dissipation?

The subject, next to the use of alcohol, which attracts great attention is that of gambling, which we notice is prohibited specifically in a considerable number of instances. Occasionally, we see reference to exclusion of immoral women from the house, and in only one case do we notice any reference to the prohibition of foul language. The attitude in almost all Chapters seems to be that the Chapter House is the student's home, and that the intention among the young men resident therein is to treat the house in that spirit. Any form of dissipation is frowned upon accordingly. There is frequent reference to public reprimand, to private reprimand, or to the influence of upper-classmen upon their juniors. Mention also is often made of the *esprit* in the Fraternity as controlling the conduct of the men. The same informant who refers to the boycott as used in the case of alcoholic excess, speaks of it also as applied to other forms of dissipation. The method of handling these other forms is more frequently through upper-classmen, class influence, Fraternity *esprit*, etc. A few quotations at random bearing upon the entire subject of dissipation will suffice to show the point of view:

"Strict study hours; no classmen leave town only with senior's approval."

"Sentiment and tradition have always been honorable and strong in our Chapter, and are our best preventatives." (Preventatives of disgrace and disorder.)

"Moral suasion."

"Advice is given, and good influence exerted."

"Absolutely forbidden freshmen upon penalty of removal of button. In order to do this, upper-classmen must be clean."

Very little trouble along this line."

"The force of Chapter honor."

"Discouragement of dissipation in the older men checks any tendency towards it in the younger men."

"Use all possible means to guard against dissipation."

"Sentiment has a strong influence."

"Delegation usually handles the matter."

"The upper-classmen feel that they must set an example."

"We disregard all that sort of thing, and each case is treated separately with good result."

"The whole sentiment is against it."

"Men are warned, and if they indulge they are interviewed by a Committee of seniors, and forced to stop. By the taking of a pledge."

d. What means have you found efficient to raise the standards of moral conduct of your members?

The quotations which have been given already indicate the trend of opinion in the Chapters upon this subject.

e. Have you any suggestions regarding the control of your men in this matter?

We make use of the following quotations:

"Rigid freshmen discipline."

"Make the older fellows realize that it is in their power to wield a tremendous influence for good."

"Sentiment here has never crystallized into force sufficiently strong to accomplish anything positive. Each Chapter must take the responsibility and see that in the long run dissipation is fatal to the Chapter itself. How to bring this situation about, I do not know."

"We have not found it necessary to invent machinery. My suggestion is to entrust the control of such dissipation into their own hands."

"Let the head of the college keep in close touch with the Seniors in all the Fraternities and work together with them."

"Appeal to their better natures by a graduate adviser. In hopeless cases, suspension."

"Sometimes the graduate has a heart to heart talk with the fellows. Pride and the good name of the Chapter is set forth in these talks."

"The influence of the older men. There is no better way. If you can make the older men realize their influence you have the best method of handling the trouble."

"The Chapter should take the place of parents, and should exercise the same influence, * * *."

"An appeal to reason is better than any rule that may be passed."

"Get them interested in athletics."

"Social ostracism."

"Chapter sentiment has proven O. K. Believe it is best to place this up to the honor of each individual rather than to make rigid rulings."

"The quicker the Chapter gets rid of 'its bad eggs' the better for the Chapter."

"Every Fraternity House should employ a House mother."

"Three good men will balance the entire Chapter."

"Any man who has disgraced his Chapter should be deprived of office and vote."

It is gratifying to notice the wide-spread prohibition against the use of liquor in the Chapter Houses of the Fraternities and especially as this prohibition has often been imposed by the active Chapter. Under the influence of restraint thus manifested other forms of dissipation must be greatly lessened. We may assume with confidence that wherever the general government of a Chapter House is satisfactorily organized the various forms of dissipation will be held in restraint. We doubt not that this Conference will be heartily pleased with the splendid showing of the Fraternities in this matter.

VII. *Penalties.*

a. What penalties, if any, do you use to insure the observance of the rules and standards of the Chapter?

b. If you use penalties, how are they enforced, and with what result?

c. To what extent does the use of these penalties interfere with the friendly relations of the members?

a. *What penalties, if any, do you use to insure the observance of the rules and standards of the Chapter?*

In about one-third of all cases no penalties are used; those which are employed in the other two-thirds are: Fines, reprimands by the older men of the Chapter or by the Chapter itself, deprivation of the use of the House, various forms of physical punishment, such as tubbing, paddling, "Hot handling," and the like, and the imposition of tasks such as study hours, periods of silence, and for the more serious offenses, appeals to parents or guardians, suspension and expulsion.

"Fines and accomplishment of necessary work in the Chapter House."

"Principally fines."

"Fines, private remonstrances, public reprimand, and, finally, suspension."

"Tubbing, paddling seldom, period of silence, loss of some of the privileges, fines for a few violations."

"We either fine the men or suspend them, depending upon the gravity of the offence."

"Fines for minor offence, sometimes tubbing, suspension for serious."

"Taking away the member's vote for a certain period of time."

"Fines, suspension, expulsion."

"We leave the penalty of any sort of breach with the local Committee, except where it affects the constitution of the Fraternity, our general by-laws or matters which would injure the general Fraternity."

"Penalties are decided by the House Committee, and consist of fines, chastisement, etc."

"No fines, rebukes in meetings are most serious."

"For minor offences, we deprive men from having nights out and from recreation in the house. For severe offences, only severe reprimand in the circles of the older men has been effective."

"If attempted often, paddling and bath-tub."

"Punishments are called in Fraternity parlance, 'hot handling, tubbing, cold bath,' suspension, etc."

b. If you use penalties, how are they enforced and with what result?

The penalties are imposed by an Executive Committee or by an officer of the Fraternity. In a fair proportion of cases, they are imposed by vote of the Chapter. In one case, notice to parents is mentioned as being "good, usually."

"Good results are obtained by Chapter action; co-operation of Faculty and parents is desirable."

In one case, the interposition of graduate member is employed:

"Penalties to fit individual cases usually imposed and enforced by graduate members."

c. To what extent does the use of these penalties interfere with the friendly relations of the members?

Of 52 direct replies to this question, 45 were to the effect that there was substantially no interference with the friendly relations of the members. In 7 cases, there was bitterness, but not serious or for long.

Comments upon this entire subject of Penalties seem unnecessary, save with respect to one of them; namely, the use of corporal punishment, tubbing, paddling, hot handling, etc. Punishments of this sort impress your Committee as unworthy of college men and college Fraternities, and we hope that those Fraternities which tolerate this practice in any of their Chapters will at once forbid it. It cannot be necessary else all Fraternities would now be employing it. It is liable to be abused and to be made a source of real humiliation to the student.

VIII. *Central government.*

What supervision or control does the Central organization of your fraternity exercise over your Chapter with respect to:

- a. The care of Chapter Houses?
- b. The conduct of the men in the Chapter?
- c. The financial affairs of the Chapter?
- d. The scholarship of the men?
- e. The participation of your men in student activities?

a. Care of Chapter Houses?

60% of those whose reports were analyzed show that the Central organization pays no attention to the care of the Chapter Houses. The most frequent form of supervision or control mentioned is a visitor from the central organization. Thus,

"A representative of the central organization visits the Chapter at least once each year_____."

"The District Chief visits the house frequently and if conditions are not as should be we are reported to the General Secretary_____."

"Occasional visits of members of the Executive Council."

"Annual visitation of the President of the Fraternity or his representative."

Next in order of frequency, *i. e.*, in about 12% of all cases there is some sort of general control, but without a description of how that control is secured.

"The general Fraternity requires a well-kept house."

"General suggestions from time to time."

"General supervision by Grand Lodge."

"Central organization exercises some supervision and control."

In another small group, 7%, the expression "Advisory" is used but without details. Thus,

"Simply recommends certain things to be done."

"Advisory."

"None except through recommendations of district officers."

In a few cases such vague expressions are used as:

"Encouraged by Central organization."

"Watch conditions closely."

In three cases it is recorded that the care or condition of the Chapter House is a subject of comment in the Fraternity publications.

And in two cases:

"Require a report on conditions at periodic intervals."

b. The conduct of the men in the Chapter?

About 40% of all replies are to the effect that the central organization takes no cognizance of the conduct of men in the Chapter.

In about 20% of all cases the conduct is controlled only by visits, from time to time, by a representative of the central organization. As for example:

"The District Chief visits the house frequently."

"Occasional visits of members of the Executive Council."

In 15% of all cases there is a right of appeal to the central organization, or the central organization imposes rules and regulations governing conduct.

"National constitutional laws are passed in this respect."

"This is a matter of internal regulation with appeal to, and power in the central organization to regulate."

In 10% reference is made to the enactments of the central organization and to the law forbidding the use of liquor in the Chapter House.

In 10% the expression "Advisory" or its equivalent is used."

In two cases this subject is said to be watched.

In three cases the conduct of the men of the Chapter House is referred to in the publications of the Fraternity.

And in one case the officers of the Chapter report upon this subject to the central organization.

c. The financial affairs of the Chapter?

In about 33% of all cases the financial affairs of the Chapter are not supervised or controlled by the central organization.

In 25% the books of the local Chapter are reviewed by the central office, or reports are required at more or less frequent intervals regarding the condition of the finances. Thus,

"District Officer examines books."

"Full control as regards the permanent finances of the Chapter, advisory otherwise."

"Careful inspection of books at unannounced visits. We send monthly financial reports to the head of the central organization."

"Uniform bookkeeping system. Reports monthly to central officers."

"The central organization exercises some supervision and control."

In 10% the visits of the representative of the central organization includes an inspection of the financial affairs of the Chapter.

In 7% the control of the central organization is described as "Advisory."

In three cases the central authorities watch conditions.

And in a single case reference is made to a requirement of a budget.

The following quotations will cover these various points.

"Through an officer of the central organization."

"Books must be audited periodically, and the Chapter must be self-supporting."

"Excellent plan somewhat too generously administered."

"Visit of central officer and articles in the *Quarterly* magazine."

"Inspection of the Traveling Secretary."

"Trial balance of Chapter books require to be sent to the Treasurer monthly."

"Central organization is very strict."

"Have installed a uniform system which we follow."

"Standard system of book-keeping."

"Monthly financial reports to central office."

"Control method."

"We must furnish satisfactory reports to the central office."

"Uniform accounting system and budget required."

"General rules come from the central organization."

"Central organization is very strict with regard to financial matters."

"General supervision."

"Visits of General Secretary."

d. The scholarship of the men?

In 33% of all cases reported, the statement is made that the central government exercises no supervision over the scholarship of the men in the local Chapter.

In 33% of all cases the central organization stimulates scholarship in various ways. As for example:

"Asks for carefully prepared and tabulated reports."

"General comparative reports of Chapter scholarship."

"A scholarship fund for Freshmen."

"A National Committee has charge of this subject, but has no definite system."

"Constantly encouraging scholarship."

"Urging continually each Chapter to make special efforts toward improving scholarship."

"The withdrawal of the Chapter if the scholarship gets too low."

"Under supervision of provincial officer and co-operation of the Faculty with him."

"Urge members of each Chapter to make scholarship the Chapter ideal."

"Encourages, almost requires, a high scholarship."

"Central organization exerts supervision of the scholarship of the men. Keep an accurate record."

"By offering prizes."

"Central office has been insisting upon higher scholarship. An income from \$100,000 fund is used to provide prizes to the Chapter where scholastic standing is meritorious."

"The Chapter is required to report to one of the central officers, and if grade is unsatisfactory the Chapter is reported for discipline."

"The Chapter of our Fraternity standing highest in scholarship each year receives a substantial reward to the value of about \$50.00.

"General supervision."

"The national constitution requires that we take men of high scholarship."

"Visits of the General Secretary should advise, admonish, and encourage."

"We find the assistance of our General Secretary very helpful."

"In extreme cases investigation is made."

"Required to file the complete standing each semester on blanks furnished by the Fraternity."

"Chapters are ranked scholastically."

c. The participation of your men in student activities?

In about 50% of all the answers to this question, the reply is "None." The other replies indicate varying degrees of interest in student activities, and of concentration upon means to secure the participation in them on the part of under-graduates.

The whole subject will be made clear by quotation.

"Visits from proper officers with suggestions. Also by correspondence with the members of the Council representing the Chapter."

"Encourage it provided it does not interfere with scholarship."

"Of course, the national officer urges student activities."

"It gives publicity to participation in college activities by means of Fraternity publication."

"None other than earnest encouragement."

"The monthly report."

"Records of such participation are kept."

"Not regulated unless abuse arises."

"The central Fraternity urges participation, but makes no compulsory rules."

"Occasional visit of a member of the Executive Council."

"Publicity in Fraternity magazine."

"It requires that we have a respectable number of men in the various activities of the college."

"Through Alumni of Chapter."

"Advisory and stimulation."

"Certificates of Honor to those attaining certain Fraternity honors."

On the whole it may be said with reference to this subject that the replies are less specific and manifest less interest on the part of the Fraternity than is the case with other subjects dealt in by the Committee.

CONCLUSIONS.

Our studies of these reports have satisfied us that some of the Chapters are very thoroughly organized and many others are so well organized that little would be gained by any change in the method of conducting their affairs. A number of Chapters, however, have come to our notice whose organization has been very little developed, and whose usefulness could be greatly increased as a result of adequate organization. No organization that can be devised will produce results automatically; steady industry and constant attention are the price that must be paid for efficiency. But even with these qualities, organization is still necessary, and we believe that whatever may be its type, there are certain underlying principles which should control its character and development, whatever the Fraternity, and in whatever institution the Chapter may be located. These principles are:

- a. That each Chapter should have the benefit of graduate advice and counsel in all its affairs.
- b. That in the government of the Chapter, control by Seniors simply because they are Seniors should be avoided, and should be replaced as far as possible by control by the strongest men, whether Seniors or other class men.
- c. Continuity of the organization so that its management may proceed from year to year, unchanged by the loss of individual men.

To secure these ends, we recommend the following organization:

1. The Chapter administration should lodge in an Executive Committee of under-graduates and, associated with them, a graduate advisor.
2. The Executive Committee should be small, by preference three, and not to exceed four members made up as follows:

a—A graduate.

b—A Senior, the head of the Chapter ex-officio.

c—A Junior (by preference that member of the junior class who will probably be the head of the Chapter in the following year).

d—A Sophomore, thus affording a greater probability of the continuity of the spirit of the Committee. These under-graduates should be the strong men of their delegations and should be chosen for strength and not because they may happen to be officers.

3. The Committee should be subject to the direction and control of the Chapter, but should have full power to appoint its own sub-committees to carry on the detail work under its direction.

4. The duties of the Executive Committee, subject to the Chapter's control, should be:

a—Care of the Finances.

It should draw up a budget at the beginning of the year, and should fix the dues, assessments, cost of rooms, and of board.

It should control credits granted and sought.

It should supervise expenditures and be responsible that the Chapter lives within its income.

Interfraternity Conference Minutes

95

b—Care of the house.

It should supervise the housekeeping.

It should prepare and supervise the enforcement of House rules.

It should enforce penalties.

c—Care of scholarship.

It should keep in touch with the work of each man in scholarship, so as to maintain the standards fixed upon by the Chapter.

d—Conduct of men.

It should advise with regard to the conduct of the men.

c—Student activities.

It should regulate the activities of the members with respect to the college.

5. The Committee should submit to the National Organization, at least three times in each year, a report of the condition of the Chapter, and of the progress of each man, a statement of the Chapter finances, and all such other facts as will place the National Executive of the Fraternity in full touch with the work of the Chapter.

Respectfully submitted,

OSCAR H. ROGERS, *Chairman.*

JOHN G. BOWMAN,

J. S. FERGUSON,

CARL L. GANTER.

*EXHIBIT "D".***REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STANDARD FORM
OF REPORT UPON SCHOLARSHIP****To the Interfraternity Conference of 1915:**

Investigation into the matter of college marking systems shows that there is not only great diversity among the colleges in their systems, but that there is little agreement upon the principles of marking, both those relating to the judging of scholarship and those relating to the statement of the results. Even systems which look alike are not really alike. A, B and C do not stand for the same thing in different institutions; nor even in different departments of the same institution. In short, the entire subject is one calling for careful and scientific research and constructive criticism. Educators are alive to this condition and have begun to study the problem. Books and articles on the subject are being written. But it will probably be a long time before there is any general consensus as to the best system or systems, and perhaps longer before there is any practical uniformity of system among the colleges.

In the next place, there is also considerable diversity in the practical applications of the same system arising out of the variable human factors involved. Obviously a standard of measure which varies—to use the classic phrase—with the length of the chancellor's foot, presents sufficient difficulty as a basis of comparison; but if the chancellor's foot itself is a number seven in October and a number nine at Christmas, varying with the chancellor's seasonal disposition toward optimism or pessimism, his unavoidable personal likes and dislikes, the condition of his liver or the clarity of his morning coffee, the desired basis of comparison is doubly unstable and tends to disappear. Some of the colleges not only now mark their students, but have also begun to mark their professors in their application of their marking systems. In other words, the idiosyncracy of the professor is studied by charting his marks, and if he tends away from the normal the matter is drawn to his attention and he makes an effort to correct his peculiarity. In this way a beginning is being made toward standardization

within the individual institution. The whole subject, however, is still in an experimental and exploratory stage.

In these circumstances, it is obvious that no standard form of report is possible except one which, adopting the particular system in use in a given college, makes, by means of that system, whatever it may be; a comparison of the students and groups of students in that college. No real comparison between students or groups in different colleges is possible.

So much for what can be expected of a form of report. What can be expected of the colleges and professors?

Every college and every professor marks every student in every subject which counts for his degree. So much has to be done anyway. And ordinarily some sort of an average or generalization is struck for each student. The most rudimentary system of scholarship records must keep at least these facts tabulated on its card index. We believe that it is not too much to expect of the colleges that they should take the next step and arrange these results according to certain fairly well-defined groups, among which would be (*a*) the separate fraternity and club groups, (*b*) all fraternity men, (*c*) all non-fraternity men, (*d*) the athletes, (*e*) the men living in dormitories, (*f*) the men living in the fraternity and club houses.

Every college interested in its own life ought to know what, on the average, such groups of students are doing. If there are other well-defined and permanent groups in a given college, that college should make the same inquiry and generalization as to them. A co-educational institution ought, naturally, to group the sexes separately.

What shall be done with this information? Publish it, for one thing. The colleges which have pursued this method find that they have stimulated a competition in scholarship as between the groups to a surprising degree.

To what extent ought the individual records be disclosed? Certainly to the man himself. He is entitled to know. Quite as certainly to a duly accredited representative of the man's fraternity. Otherwise a fraternity can be of little assistance to the college in the matter of scholarship.

Sometimes complaint is made by professors that they are bothered by requests for information about marks and students'

standing. Well, until the colleges eliminate all opportunity for competition between students by restricting classes to a single individual, and so long as they maintain standards of scholarship at all, and apply these standards as a test for degrees, they can hardly expect that marks will not be a matter of pride with some of their students, and of curiosity—more or less pardonable—to others. No professor is annoyed by the student who is seeking sincere criticism of his personal work, but such a personal inquiry is not the mere ascertainment of a mark. Any annoyance arising from inquiries about marks simply means that the college itself is not doing its duty by its students and professors in the way of providing suitable information at its dean's or registrar's office.

So far the discussion has related primarily to year and term marks—the generally recognized final and semi-final marks, or in some cases the marks given at the ends of a three-fold division of the college year. But a college which criticises its students' work only at the end of such periods, after the fact, is omitting a valuable preventive of inferior work. The student and his fraternity (and any other person who has a legitimate interest in the student's work) ought to have information about his work before it is too late, at least once during the shortest period covered by a formal mark, and such information should come as a less formal statement of standing, as a more personal impression, tentative it may be, of the man, his capacity and his tendencies. Some colleges supply this criticism, but a large number do not. It is just here that the present systems are weakest, and here where the annoyance to the professor who is bothered by repeated requests from different sources for the same information finds a justifiable source. But we should distinguish between the annoyance which arises out of the failure of the college to provide an adequate system and that which comes from the lack of co-ordination between inquiries from the students.

In our opinion, each professor should make at least one intra-term criticism of each student on a special card furnished by the college, such criticism to be a brief and informal statement of the professor's impression of the student's work. These cards should go into the dean's or registrar's office and the informa-

tion thereon be available to the student himself and those having a legitimate interest in him, including his fraternity, under the direction of the dean or registrar. These cards in connection with the more formal records of marks would make a valuable history of the student's work. This systemization of the information would reduce the professor's labor to a minimum. Moreover, in no other way can the whole story be made available in one place.

We do not recommend that the students be given access to the cards. The comments on the cards would probably be more valuable if the professor knew that they were not to be submitted even to the individual himself. Application for information would be made to the dean or registrar, and he would use the cards according to his discretion. At the same time, he would require the requests for information to come from such sources and at such times as would prevent vain repetitions. For example, the dean or the faculty might find it necessary to limit inquiries from each fraternity to a single representative mutually satisfactory to the dean or faculty and the fraternity. A suggested mode of selection would be for the dean or faculty to nominate several members of the fraternity and for the fraternity to select its representative from the nominees.

Such a system fits into and supplements any system of scholarship stimulation, whether by the dean, faculty advisers, fraternity undergraduate advisers, or all three. It fits into and supplements the systems of the colleges which pay especial attention to men who seem to be tending toward failure. It is flexible in that it permits any desired frequency of regular reports, and in that extra reports may be required only to the extent indicated for the given student or study.

To summarize briefly, the system of reports we recommend would include the following (with such other reports and forms as needed in the particular institution).

(1) Intra-term Report. A card of brief, informal criticism upon each student from each professor in each course, to go into a card catalogue in the office of the dean or registrar. These criticisms to be given regularly at about half-way through each collegiate term or period, or at such shorter periods as the college may determine; with extra or special criticisms, either as

to a man's whole work or as to particular courses, whenever indicated by the circumstances of the case. The information contained in these reports to be conveyed or interpreted to the student himself and others legitimately interested by the dean or registrar.

(2) Term Report. Semi-final or term marks and final marks to be tabulated on the usual cards in the office of the dean or registrar; *these to be made the basis of comparisons* between the well-defined and permanent groups within the college with as much exactness as the marking system in the particular college permits, and such comparisons to be published. The individual marks to be disclosed also to all persons entitled to the information in (1).

In an appendix to this report we suggest a form of intra-term card, and give copies of record cards in use in several of the well-known universities. Their inclusion should not be taken as in any sense implying that in our opinion these forms alone have merit or should be universally adopted. They are merely concrete illustrations of good methods.

In this connection, we wish to acknowledge the courtesy and kindness of a large number of universities and colleges in sending us their forms of report and record cards with explanations of their use.

In conclusion we ought to say that a number of progressive universities and colleges are already doing precisely, or almost precisely, what is here recommended; others have what approximates an equivalent. They find the system valuable. The tendency with them is to develop the system and increase its use rather than to reduce or discard it. We trust that the others that have not yet been moved to adopt these methods will at least make the experiment without further delay.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT S. BARD, *Chairman*,

DON R. ALMY,

CARLTON HAYES,

Committee on Standard Form of
Report upon Scholarship.

APPENDIX.

Suggested Form of Intra-term Report.

Name.....

of Class (year) 19 . Sen. Jun. Soph. Fresh.

(Check the year)

Subject..... Course..... Prof. (or Mr.).....

The student seems to be doing (Check the description) excellent,
good, fair, somewhat unsatisfactory, poor, very poor work,
in this course.* I should judge from his work in this course that he would do
well to give special attention to his.....

(another subject)

Further remarks (comments and suggestions by the instructor are invited,
upon the student's scholarship, attention, deportment, seeming difficulties,
attendance, etc.).

*[Note: A side light on a student's English, speaking, or some other course involved in or allied to the course under criticism, would be useful.]

The suggestion made some years ago, to judge the English of students in part from their other examination papers, *i. e.* from their practical use of English, has not yet proven to be sufficiently successful to win general adoption. The suggestion made in the card adopts the principle, avoids so strict an application of it (and hence some of the difficulties that inhere in the original idea), and widens its scope.]

Unofficial Cards in Use by the Dean of a University.

(Ordinarily the instructor in the student's favorite subject should be the adviser. If you prefer other officers than those above give names.

1

1915-16

Adviser's Report concerning _____

Impression as to preparation
intelligence
industry
sincerity & earnestness
Promise of future usefulness
Other matters

Adviser

Date

RECORD CARD. OBVERSE.

This card, with its reverse side, is a typical record card of the better sort. It collates the student's preparatory school record, his college record, and various personal particulars, including his special adviser and his fraternity.

REVERSE OF LAST.

A SECOND EXAMPLE. OBVERSE.

Ohio Wesleyan University Upon this card is kept a history of all students' grades										Name	Class		
Honors Art & literary activities										Majors	Address	Graduation	
Date of Matriculation										1911			
<i>RECEIVED</i>													
FRENCH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mr. C. H. G.	Mr. C. H. G.	Mr. C. H. G.
1st year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	W. J. Smith	W. J. Smith	W. J. Smith
2nd year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A. L. Johnson	A. L. Johnson	A. L. Johnson
3rd year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	J. W. Jones	J. W. Jones	J. W. Jones
4th year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S. C. L. Green	S. C. L. Green	S. C. L. Green
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bogart	Bogart	Bogart
1st year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chemistry	Chemistry	Chemistry
2nd year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Physics	Physics	Physics
German	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Physical Training	Physical Training	Physical Training
1st year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Croquet	Croquet	Croquet
2nd year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Golf	Golf	Golf
Greek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Swimming	Swimming	Swimming
1st year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Volley Ball	Volley Ball	Volley Ball
2nd year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Football	Football	Football
Latin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Zoology	Zoology	Zoology
1st year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Botany	Botany	Botany
Cicero	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Geography	Geography	Geography
Vergil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	History	History	History
Trojan Camp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	General	General	General
History	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

REVERSE OF LAST (note record of various activities).

NAME		COLLEGE CREDITS BY CERTIFICATE	RECORD OF ATTENDANCE
HIGH SCHOOL		INSTITUTION	WITHDRAWN
		ENTRANCE CONDITIONS.	RE-ENTERED
REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION			
Total Hours	Hours for Major	PRIZES	DEAN'S RECORD
GROUP I			
Languages			
French			
German			
Greek			
Latin			
English			
GROUP II			
Bible			
History			
Psychology			
Religion			
GROUP III			
Mathematics			
Physics			
Chemistry			
Biology			
Geology			
STUDENT ACTIVITIES		PUNITIONS	

A THIRD EXAMPLE. OBVERSE.

BROWN UNIVERSITY

DEAN'S OFFICE

Name

Degree

Class

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REVERSE OF LAST (note adviser, fraternity, college activities, etc.).

Name Home Address	Parent or Guardian Address
Date of Birth	Prep. School
ADMITTED	
By Examination in	Principal
By Certificate in	
By Exam. Board in	
Credited by	Units
Conditioned in Subjects	Conditioned in
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	
By Scholarship	
By College Loan	
By College Employment	Total
Outside Employment	
Fraternity	College Honors
Adviser	College Activities
WITHDRAWAL	
Date	Why
Present Address	Plan for Future
Graduated	Expect to Return
REMARKS	

OBVERSE (the reverse of this card blank).

This fourth well-studied card (from Harvard) deals almost exclusively with scholarship.

Class of 19

Record of Candidate for degree		Born		Received		degree		School at Commencement	
Admitted	Period	Year 19	Year 19	Year 19	Year 19	Year 19	Year 19	Year 19	Year 19
No.		Even	Ave	Even	Ave	Even	Ave	Even	Ave
Subject		Grades	Points	Grades	Points	Grades	Points	Grades	Points
		Studie	Cours	Studie	Cours	Studie	Cours	Studie	Cours
		Course	Unit	Course	Unit	Course	Unit	Course	Unit
Riugh A		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
English									
Greek									
Latin									
German									
French									
History									
Alema									
Physics									
Chemistry									
Mathematics									
Geometry									
" (solid)									
" (3 years)									
Log & Trig									
Physics									
Chemistry									
Mathematics									
Geometry									
" (solid)									
" (3 years)									
Log & Trig									
Conditions									
Financial aid									
Elementary - Advanced									
Name and Address of Parents (*indicates debt)	Voted by the Administrative Board	Rating of the Committee on Admission							
Street,									
City (or town)									
State,									
Comments (if any):									
Send report to:									

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EXHIBIT "E".**FRATERNITY SCHOLARSHIP.**

The activities of the Interfraternity Conference began just about the time when the universities and colleges of the United States turned their attention with much seriousness to the problem of improving the scholarship of their students. With increasing attendance everywhere—an attendance sometimes without definiteness of purpose on the part of the student—and with a rapid multiplication of so-called student-activities, calculated to draw the attention of the individual from the real object of collegiate education, it was felt that drastic methods looking toward improvement were necessary. There was inaugurated a campaign of elimination which resulted in a frightful mortality among the Freshmen at Christmas time or at the end of the first semester. The influence of such heroic methods was felt at once among the survivors. The tendency upward in scholarship immediately began to be noted.

It had been the conventional thing, whether justified by the existing facts or not, to declare that the fraternity men lagged behind in scholarship, and that the chapter-house system was partly responsible for this state of affairs. Possibly there was a failure to recognize the truth that many of the "student activities" were definitely encouraged by the college administration, and that the members of the fraternities, being selected men, naturally were the ones in the student body who had the spirit and the inclination to engage in these activities for the glory of the institution, if at times to the disadvantage of their scholastic rank. At any rate, the charge of low scholarship was made many times, and this became one of the stock arguments of those who opposed the college fraternity system as an unmixed evil.

There is no doubt that the quick reaction of the fraternities represented in the Interfraternity Conference, so far as the plan of improving scholarship was concerned, brought pleasant surprise to college administrators. The fact, already observed by some of the more thoughtful presidents and deans, that the

organized fraternity group afforded an agency of helpfulness in administration, became more generally recognized. Those who had suspicions regarding the sincerity of purpose of fraternity officials began to realize that their suspicions were ill-founded, as one earnest and anxious officer after another profered aid and sought co-operation. These two things being recognized, that the chapter and its larger fraternity were useful administrative adjuncts, and that the fraternity officials were honestly desirous of improving conditions to a point beyond just criticism, it was easy to secure co-operation between faculty and fraternity.

The results of this co-operation, taken in connection with the movement in the colleges already cited, are about as follows:

1. There is increasing willingness to aid the fraternities in their efforts to improve scholarship, by the giving to chapter representatives statements showing the standing of individual members. There is a wide variation in the frequency of seeking such reports; there is evident gradation in the enthusiasm of instructors in relation to them; there are a few institutions, still, which hold aloof from all official recognition of fraternities; but, in the main, the college authorities and the live members of the faculties have indicated their approval of the plan by willing co-operation. In some colleges statements of standing are issued through the dean's office, and in a few instances they are sent out from the administration offices without the initiative of the chapters.

2. There is a rapidly growing tendency toward the publication of scholarship statistics, through which comparisons of individual fraternity standing are made with that of the student body as a whole and with that of the non-fraternity students, a wholesome rivalry being thus encouraged. Sometimes charts are published, indicating by curves the movement of a chapter's averages during a term of years or from semester to semester. Sometimes the administrative official prepares interpretative notes to accompany the diagram. These statistics are published at various times and through various mediums, the most common time being after the close of a college term or semester, the most common medium, the college paper. In a steadily increas-

ing number of instances they are being printed in the annual report of the president, whose own editorial expressions make comment upon the more detailed discussion by the dean having such matters in charge. It hardly needs mention that this formal recognition and dignifying of the fraternity as a definite part of college life is both acceptable and extremely gratifying to fraternity officials.

3. There is a manifest tendency, also, in the direction of the limitation and restriction of initiation, pledging, and, at times, even of rushing, through the means of scholarship requirements. A certain number of credits must be secured as prerequisite to initiation; a certain average standing must be maintained in the credits thus gained; under special conditions a chapter is forbidden to initiate any of its pledged men, if its average standing is below a stated minimum. And in these regulations it is not difficult to see that faculty administrators have seized upon a method of action unusually forceful at a time when all fraternities are spurring their membership on in exactly the same direction.

4. This part of the report would not be complete, were there not grateful recognition of the spirit of co-operation shown by those faculty men, for the most part members of the fraternities, who have taken even greater interest than ever before in acting as chapter counselors and faculty advisors, much to the benefit of the fraternity cause. Nor should those faculties be forgotten which have offered scholarship cups for fraternity competition.

For the work of the fraternities as administrative bodies it may be said, that they have been pushing vigorously the importance of better scholarship in all possible ways. Officials whose duties bring them into contact with the undergraduates have emphasized the subject through circular letters, through individual appeals in cases of special need, and through personal addresses on the occasion of chapter visitation, at district or province or section reunions, or at chapter or fraternity banquets. They have published in their fraternity periodicals, secret and public, tables showing relative scholarship standing, no matter in what position their own group of men stood, rejoicing most, of course, when the table shows this group first or near the top,

but using the statistics for the purpose of stimulating to still greater endeavor. In some cases a fraternity, or an interested individual in a fraternity, has offered a trophy of some sort, perhaps an efficiency cup, whose plan of award in every instance places scholarship among the things of highest importance. In official reports to national Conventions, in official inquiry and investigation, in every possible method of appeal to the honor, the pride and the ambition of members, the executive officers of the fraternities have been making scholarship a topic of prime consideration in an era of fraternity uplift and steady advance. The friendly relationships with college authorities which have been cultivated have already been mentioned as have been the results of earnest co-operation of these two agencies most closely concerned with the improvement of scholastic standing of college men.

A third influence for good has been the local interfraternity conference. While there still remain institutions in which the vision of the representatives of the local chapters does not reach beyond the formulation of rushing rules and where the time of meetings is taken up with bickering and quarreling about inconsequential trifles, there have been encouraging steps taken in the right direction. In a large number of instances the conference, council, agreement, or whatever name may be used, has offered a trophy for scholarship. Usually a cup seems most popular. The fraternity having the best record retains the cup for a year, or until its rank is beaten by another; if the same chapter wins it for three successive years, the ownership passes into the hands of that group. These trophies have been the inspiration for much hard work. In a number of instances, too, the fraternities in co-operation have made regulations restricting the initiations, prescribing the number of credits needed, either in courses taken or hours completed, and, in a few cases, the average grade which a candidate must have; they thus doing what in other places, as has been indicated, has been done by faculty administrators. The ideal would be to have all such things arranged and administered by the co-operating fraternities in a harmonious way, leaving to the faculty the more difficult task of organizing and directing the work of stimulating those students who have no affiliations through which they may be handled as distinct groups.

The most encouraging feature of all, however, is the attitude of the chapters themselves. There are, and probably always will be, chapters in each fraternity which will "care for none of these things." Such are the despair of every fraternity worker. But it is certain that in the overwhelming majority of chapters, the response to the appeals of fraternity officers has been gratifying in the extreme. The publication by the faculty or by the fraternity of relative averages has stimulated a zeal to secure higher ranking. Chapter pride, the honor of the fraternity, the urgings of alumni or faculty counselors, all have combined to develop a lively interest. The grade committee is now a factor in many chapters. The grades, secured at varying times, are read in chapter meetings sometimes also being posted on the chapter-house bulletin board. The delinquents are spurred by appeals, by sharp censure, or by helpful aid from others. Freshmen, particularly, are assisted by upper-class advisors. Freshmen are taken by Seniors as roommates, with the definite purpose of superintendence of studies. Delinquents are forbidden further social activities or are prohibited from leaving the house in the evening while their work is behind, and, notably, during the two weeks immediately preceding an examination period. Chapter cups or other trophies are awarded, the name of the best student of the Freshmen class or of the entire chapter being inscribed each year upon these permanent memorials. There is an increasing recognition of the importance of the individual in the system, instances being not uncommon where the low marks of one man or of two or three careless ones have resulted in the loss to the chapter of rank or of coveted prize. It needs only to be said that the lot of an individual is anything but pleasant in modern chapter life, after the knowledge is gained that he, alone, is to blame for the disappointment of the hopes of a group of earnest workers actuated by high ideals. Even more unhappy is that individual who is kept from initiation with the rest of his delegation on account of regulations which prescribe a scholarship minimum, made by the chapter itself without the initiative or spur of the college authorities. If further statements were needed to prove the growing interest of the chapters in scholarship, reference might be made to the chapter letters in the fraternity magazines,

to the chapter reports in district reunions, or to the chapter summaries for convention examination, in each of which, nowadays, it is the conventional and the natural thing to mention first the matter of scholarship standing.

In conclusion: there has been a marked advance in the position of fraternity members so far as scholarship is concerned. This has come from the inspiration of the annual meetings of the Interfraternity Conference, from the independent or co-operating aid of college authorities, from the constant efforts of fraternity officials, from the co-operating interest of local interfraternity organizations, from the enthusiasm of the chapters themselves, from the earnest work of those zealous individual members in every chapter who bear the burdens, maintain the ideals, and stimulate the laggards. This advance has won for the fraternities the approval of college faculties. It has stilled the voice of criticism in many places. It has led to a finer chapter life. There is every reason for congratulation, for encouragement, for determination to go forward.

The committee recommends:

1. That the officials of each fraternity represented in this Conference continue to magnify this feature of fraternity activity, urging their chapters to maintain what has been gained, and to press forward, until, in no institution, can the charge of poor scholarship as an attendant upon fraternity life be successfully supported.
2. That during the coming year a committee of this Conference continue the study of the subject, seeking in more detail, if deemed desirable, the facts regarding methods of administration, methods of publication of scholarship statistics, and methods of stimulation and encouragement.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS W. SHEPARDSON,
THOMAS A. DAVIS,
CHARLES F. AXELSON,
FREDERICK GRABNER,
Committee.

New York City, University Club, November 27, 1915.

*EXHIBIT "F".***REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC OPINION.**

Your Committee begs to report that the conditions existing during the past year have provided no occasion for activity on our part. Only in the states of Texas, California, and Alabama was there attempt to legislate the fraternities out of the State institutions. In Texas the fight was sharp, the bill being defeated in the House by a slender majority. In California there was never real danger at any time, and the bill did not emerge from the Committee room, receiving there its adverse vote. In each State the campaign in behalf of the fraternities was most admirably conducted by the fraternity alumni residents of the States.

The California bill presented a new phase of anti-fraternity effort in that it sought to include colleges not supported by the State within its provisions. It was provided by its terms that no institution receiving any sort of aid from the State should permit the existence of fraternities among its students, thus reaching down into any college enjoying freedom from taxation by the State.

In Alabama an unexpected assault came during the summer, the proposed legislation being defeated in committee by a vote of nine to one.

In Mercer University in Georgia there was begun with the current college year a determined fight upon the fraternities by the non-fraternity men. The only information we have been able to secure, despite the fact that the committee has written a number of letters to prominent fraternity men of Georgia, comes to us through the columns of a newspaper of Macon, Georgia, and a letter received from Mr. Ed. L. Sutton, late editor of "The Caduceus" of K Σ.

The information at hand indicates that the movement is wholly within the student body. The undergraduate ministerial association has passed a resolution excluding fraternity men from membership. The next move of the non-fraternity men was to circulate through Georgia a paper denouncing fraterni-

ties, pointing out what they consider to be their defects and their bad influence at Mercer University. Their last move was to present to the Georgia State Baptist Association last week a petition signed by 100 students of Mercer to leave the institution unless the convention directed the board of trustees of the college to abolish fraternities. There has been no announcement made which would indicate any action on the part of the convention.

A foolish complication is injected into the situation by the local Conference, or "Panhellenic" as it is there termed. At least one fraternity has withdrawn from the Conference for reasons unknown to your Committee. We recommend attention be given to this case by the Executive Committee.

The following Resolution has been handed to us with the suggestion that, if the Conference will adopt it and use its influence and effort to put it into effect, it will be of vital advantage to the fraternity cause. The Committee is glad to present the Resolution with its endorsement.

RESOLVED: That the Interfraternity Conference, through its Executive Committee, request the faculties of all institutions in which there exist chapters of fraternities to compile and bulletin the average scholarship grades of each fraternity and issue to each chapter a detailed statement of the scholarship of each member thereof.

GEORGE BANTA, *Chairman.*
WM. W. BRIDE,
WALTER J. SEARS,
FRANCIS W. SHEPARDSON.

THE EVENING POST JOB PRINTING OFFICE, INC.
156 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK
7908 U